



DR. B.R.AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY, SRIKAKULAM
General Regulations Relating to
POST GRAUDATE AND PROFESSIONAL COURSES
Revised Course Curriculum and Syllabus Design from Academic Year 2019-20
(Under Choice Based Credit System from the Academic Year 2015-16)

Candidates seeking admission for the Masters/Professional Degree Courses shall be required to have passed the qualifying examination prescribed for the course of any University recognized by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University, Srikakulam as equivalent there to:

1. The course and scope shall be as defined in the Scheme of Instruction and syllabus prescribed.
2. The course consists of 2/4/6 semesters, @ two semesters/year, unless otherwise specified.
3. The candidates shall be required to take an examination at the end of each semester of the study as detailed in the Scheme of Examination. Each semester theory paper carries a maximum of 100 marks, of which 75 marks shall be for semester-end theory examination of the paper of three hours duration and 25 marks shall be for internal assessment
4. (a) Internal Assessment for 15 Marks: Two mid-term exams, one conventional (descriptive) and the second – ‘on-line’ with multiple choice questions and 5 marks for Assignment (15+15/2), and online 5 marks, Assignment 5 marks for each theory paper shall be conducted. The average of these two mid-term exams shall be taken as marks obtained for the paper under internal assessment. If any candidate appears for only one mid-term exam, the average mark, dividing by two shall be awarded. If any candidate fails to appear for both the mid-term exams of a paper, only marks obtained in the theory paper shall be taken into consideration for declaring the result. Each mid-term exam shall be conducted only once.

(b) Candidates shall be declared to have passed each theory paper if he/she obtains not less than E Grade i.e., an aggregate of 40 % of the total marks inclusive of semester-end and internal assessment marks in each paper.
5. A candidate appearing for the whole examination shall be declared to have passed the examination if he/she obtains a Semester Grade Point (SGP) of 5.0 and a CGPA of 5.0 to be declared to have passed the Course.
6. Not with standing anything contained in the regulations, in the case of Project Report/Dissertation/ Practical/Field Work/Viva-voce etc., candidates shall obtain not less than D grade, i.e., 50% of marks to be declared to have passed the examination.

7. Attendance:

- a. Candidates shall put in attendance of not less than 75% of attendance, out of the total number of working periods in each semester. Only such candidates shall be allowed to appear for the semester-end examination.
 - b. A candidate with attendance between 74.99% and 66.66% shall be allowed to appear for the semester-end examination and continue the next semester only on medical and other valid grounds, after paying the required condonation fee.
 - c. In case of candidates who continuously absent for 10 days without prior permission on valid grounds, his/her name shall automatically be removed from the rolls.
 - d. If a candidate represents the University at games, sports or other officially organized extra-curricular activities, it will be deemed that he/she has attended the college on the days/periods
 - e. Candidates who put in a minimum of 50% attendance shall also be permitted to continue for the next semester. However, such candidates have to re-study the semester course only after completion of the course period for which they are admitted. The candidate shall have to meet the course fees and other expenditure.
 - f. Candidates who have completed a semester course and have fulfilled the necessary attendance requirement shall be permitted to continue the next semester course irrespective of whether they have appeared or not at the semester-end examination, at their own cost.
 - g. Such candidates may be permitted to appear for the particular semester-end examination only in the following academic year; they should reregister/ reapply for the Semester examination.
 - h. The above procedure shall be followed for all the semesters
8. Candidates who appear and pass the examination in all the papers of each and every semester at first appearance only are eligible for the award of Medals/Prizes/Rank Certificates
 9. **Betterment:** Candidates declared to have passed the whole examination may reappear for the same examination to improve their SGPA, with the existing regulations without further attendance, paying examination and other fees. Such reappearance shall be permitted only within 3 consecutive years from the date of first passing the final examination. Candidates who wish to appear thereafter should take the whole examination under the regulations then in vogue.
 10. The semester-end examination shall be based on the question paper set by an external paper-setter and there shall be double valuation for post-Graduate courses. The concerned Department has to submit a panel of paper-setters and examiners approved by the BOS and the Vice-chancellor nominates the paper-setters and examiners from the panel.
 11. In order to be eligible to be appointed as an internal examiner for the semester-end examination, a teacher shall have to put in at least three years of service. Relaxation of service can be exempted by the Vice-Chancellor in specific cases.
 12. If the disparity between the marks awarded in the semester-end examination by internal and external examiners is 25% or less, the average marks shall be taken as the mark obtained in the

paper. If the disparity happens to be more, the paper shall be referred to another examiner for third valuation. In cases of third valuation, of the marks obtained either in the first or second valuation marks, whichever is nearest to the third valuation marks are added for arriving at the average marks.

13. Candidates can seek revaluation of the scripts of the theory papers by paying the prescribed fee as per the rules and regulations in vogue.
14. The Project Report/Dissertation/ Practical/Field Work/Viva-voce etc shall have double valuation by internal and external examiners.
15. A Committee comprising of the HOD, one internal teacher by nomination on rotation and one external member, shall conduct viva-voce examination. The department has to submit the panel, and the Vice-chancellor nominates viva-voce Committee.
16. Grades and Grade Point Details (with effect from 2009-10 admitted batches)

Sl. No	Range of Marks	Grade	Grade Points
1.	> 85 %	O	10.0
2.	75 % – 84 %	A	9.0
3.	67 % - 74 %	B	8.0
4.	58 % - 66 %	C	7.0
5.	50 % - 57 %	D	6.0
6.	40 % - 49 %	E	5.0
7.	< 39 %	F (Fail)	0.0
8.	Incomplete: (Shall be upgraded from E to O Grade on Subsequent appearance of the same semester. I The corresponding Grade Points will be awarded)		

17. Calculation of SGPA (Semester Grade Point Average) & CGPA (Cumulative Grade Point Average):

For example, if a student gets the grades in one semester A,A,B,B,B,D in six subjects having credits 2(S1), 4(S2), 4(S3), 4(S4), 4(S5), 2(S6), respectively. The SGPA is calculated as follows:

$$\text{SGPA} = \frac{\{ 9(A) \times 2(S1) + 9(A) \times 4(S2) + 8(B) \times 4(S3) + 8(B) \times 4(S4) + 8(B) \times 4(S5) + 6(D) \times 2(S6) \}}{\{ 2(S1) + 4(S2) + 4(S3) + 4(S4) + 4(S5) + 2(S6) \}} = \frac{162}{20} = 8.10$$

- i. A student securing 'F' grade thereby securing 0.0 grade points has to appear and secure at least 'E' grade at the subsequent examination(s) in that subject.
- ii. If a student gets the grades in another semester D, A, B, C, A, E, A, in seven subjects having credits 4(S1), 2(S2), 4(S3), 2(S4), 4(S5), 4(S6), 2(S7) respectively,

$$\text{SGPA} = \frac{\{6(D) \times 4(S1) + 9(A) \times 2(S2) + 8(B) \times 4(S3) + 7(C) \times 2(S4) + 9(A) \times 4(S5) + 5(E) \times 4(S6) + 9(A) \times 2(S7)\}}{\{4(S1) + 2(S2) + 4(S3) + 2(S4) + 4(S5) + 4(S6) + 2(S7)\}} = \frac{162}{22} = 7.36$$

$$\text{CGPA} = \frac{(9 \times 2 + 9 \times 4 + 8 \times 4 + 8 \times 4 + 6 \times 2 + 6 \times 4 + 9 \times 2 + 8 \times 4 + 7 \times 2 + 9 \times 4 + 5 \times 4 + 9 \times 2)}{(20 + 22)} = \frac{324}{42} = 7.71$$

- a) A candidate has to secure a minimum of 5.0 SGPA for a pass in each semester in case of all PG and Professional Courses. Further, a candidate will be permitted to choose any paper(s) to appear for improvement in case the candidate fails to secure the minimum prescribed SGPA/CGPA to enable the candidate to pass at the end of any semester examination.
- b) There will be no indication of pass/fail in the marks statement against each individual paper.
- c) A candidate will be declared to have passed if a candidate secures 5.0 CGPA for all PG and Professional Courses.
- d) The Classification of successful candidates is based on CGPA as follows:
 - i) Distinction –CGPA 8.0 or more;
 - ii) First Class –CGPA 6.5 or more but less than 8.0
 - iii) Second Class –CGPA 5.5 or more but less than 6.5
 - iv) Pass –CGPA 5.0 or more but less than 5.5
- e) Improving CGPA for betterment of class will be continued as per the rules in vogue.
- f) CGPA will be calculated from II Semester onwards up to the final semester. CGPA multiplied by “10” gives aggregate percentage of marks obtained by a candidate.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

About the Department :

The Department of Economics was established in the academic year 1977-'78 in erstwhile Andhra University P.G. extension Centre at Government Degree College for Men, Srikakulam with Six teaching faculty. Later, it was shifted to Etcherla Campus in 1985. The P.G. Centre was further elevated as an independent State University on the name of Dr.B.R.Ambedkar University, Srikakulam. During these 42 years, the Department of Economics contributed a lot in the fields of teaching, research and extension. Nearly 33 Ph.Ds and 50 M.Phils were awarded, 18 UGC Major Research Projects were undertaken and number of National and International Seminars and Conferences were conducted in the Department. It has been associating with many Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations since its inception. The former faculty members and students of the department hold different prestigious positions in various Universities, State and Central Governments.

Prof.G.Hanumantha Rao was the Founder Head of the Department and Special Officer of the P G Centre. Prof.G.Nancharaiiah worked as professor and later appointed as Vice - Chancellor, University of Lucknow. Prof.K.Srirama Murthy, Prof.V.S.Ramakrishna were professors of the department. Prof.Y.Venkata Rayudu was professor and later appointed as ITDA Project Officer Seethampeta. Prof.P.V.Sharma, Prof.M.Sundara Rao acted as Head of the department and Special Officer. Prof.V.Gandhi Babu,

Prof.S.K.V.S.N.Raju, Prof.M.Bhavani Sankar and Prof.P.Krishna Babu acted as Head of the department. Presently, Prof.B.Addai is Head of the Department and Dr. D. Francis, Dr. A. Venkareswara Rao, Sri. V. Mallikarjuna Rao and Smt. L. Swathi are Assistant professors.

Vision of the Department

The department of economics shall be the desirable place for high level quality education eventually emerge as Centre of excellence with outstanding faculty, facilities, qualitative research and to serve the public consistently with competitive spirit of professional ethics.

Mission of the Department

M1. Economics department dedicates itself to provide students with a set of skills, knowledge and attitude that will permit its graduates to succeed and thrive as economists and leaders.

M2: Inculcate healthy competitive spirit towards the higher education and successful career in the field of economics to serve the nation ethically.

M3: The department expands the frontiers of knowledge in the field of economics and Improve the professional potentiality of students and staff through education programmes.

Programme Educational Objectives:

With a master's degree in economics from the university, students are expected to have comprehensive knowledge of modern economics as an academic discipline. They are also expected to use theoretical and empirical methods to analyse economic issues and suggest solutions accordingly.

PE01: Posses required knowledge to pursue careers in economics and allied courses.

PE02: Pursue higher education, research and take-up entrepreneurial endeavors.

PEO3: Create new methods to meet society's needs with their acquired knowledge in Economics.

PEO4: Commitment to the society and profession through involvement with society and Professional organizations.

PEO5: Helps in understanding problems at local, regional, state, national and global level Economic scenario in order to find solutions if any.

Programme Outcomes:

After having completed the master's degree programme they should have the following knowledge, skills and competences.

PO1: **Economic Knowledge:** Apply the fundamentals of economics and economic Specialization to resolve the complex economic problems in modern society.

- In depth knowledge about economic theory regarding the utilization and allocation of resources.
- In which way the economy is influenced by economic policy, technological advances and demographic conditions

- Analyse how markets for goods and services function and how income is generated and distributed. Such analysis may have a national and international perspective, and a time frame that may be either short-term (business-cycles and crises) or long term (economic growth)
- Insight into special fields of students choice like agricultural economics, industrial economics, labour economics, quantitative economics, international economics, developmental economics, computer applications, public economics, monetary economics and welfare economics

PO2: Problem Analysis: Identify and analyse complex economic problems to substantiate Conclusions using economic principles. Finding information on price indices, Employment and unemployment, world-wide GDP and human development statistics; Organize and manipulate the data in spreadsheets and statistical programmes; and Interpret statistical results.

PO3: Design/Development of Solutions: Design solutions for complex economic problems, Design system components or processes that meet the specified needs with appropriate Consideration for the public health and safety, cultural, societal considerations.

PO4: Conduct Investigations of problems: Use research based knowledge and research Methods to analyse and interpret the data and synthesise the information to provide Valid conclusions.

PO5: Modern tool usage: Create, select and apply appropriate techniques, resources and Modern economic tools of economic activities with an understanding of the problems Solve economic models mathematically and provide intuitive explanations of the Results. Further employ and interpret econometric models to answer a research Questions.

PO6: The Economics and Society: Apply reasoning informed by the contextual knowledge To assess societal, health, safety, legal and cultural issues and the consequent Responsibilities relevant to the economic practices.

PO7: Environment and Sustainability: Understand the impact of the economic problems, Solutions in societal and environmental contexts and demonstrate the knowledge of Sustainable development.

PO8: Ethics: Apply ethical principles and commit to professional ethics and responsibilities and norms of the economic practices.

PO9: Individual and Teamwork: Function effectively as an individual and as a members or leader in diverse teams and in multi-disciplinary, with the skills use relevant models and methods, independently but under supervision, undertake applied work and research projects in economics. Concretise economic problems to be analysed and understand how the theoretical framework and actual empirical conditions are connected.

PO10. Communications: Communicate effectively on complex economic activities with the society to a large extent to make effective presentations and give and receive clear instructions.

PO11: Activities Management and Finance: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the economic principles and apply these to one's own work as a member and leader in a team to manage the activities in multidisciplinary environments.

PO12: Life Long Learning: Recognise the need for and have the preparations and ability to engage in independent and lifelong learning in the broadest context of technological change.

Programme Specific Outcomes:

PSO 1. Economists work as consultants, public policy analysts, financial managers, health insurance analysts and much more.

PSO 2. Careers in economics that typically either require or benefit from a master's degree include: economist, consultant, professor, policy analyst, statistician, budget analyst, market researcher and data scientist.

PSO 3. Government economists and economic advisors, serve in a wide variety of positions involving policy research and analysis. Economists play an important role at each level of the government as policymakers use their insights when drafting, reviewing and implementing policies and programs.

PSO 4. Working in the public sector, master's degree holders, provides an opportunity to work on important societal problems, potentially improving the lives of others.

PSO 5. Private sector economists require a master's in Economics in order to gain even entry-level employment.

PSO 6. Other opportunities: consulting or research role at one of the many economic think tanks like NITI Aayog in the country that help shape public policy decisions.

PSO 7. Master's in economics can give the skills to help solve global problems and group economically under-developed regions to the benefit of the people living there.

PSO 8. A master degree in economics gets jobs in Indian economic services, Indian administrative services, revenue services, Indian railway services, and key economic institutions like Reserve Bank of India, IMF, banking services and other services in India and abroad.

Distinguished Visiting Professors List:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. Prof.R.Radha Krishna, | i. Chairman, Indian Statistical Institute
ii. Chairman, Indira Gandhi National Institute of Pune
iii. Chairman CESS Hyderabad
siv. WTO Member
v. WHO Member
vi. Planning Commission Member. |
|--------------------------|--|

2. Prof.S.K.Galeb, Director,CESS,Govt. A.P. Amaravathi
3. Prof. R.Sudarshana Rao i. Ex-A.P Planning Commission Member
ii.Vice Chancellor,Vikrama Simhapuri University,Nellore
4. Prof.K.Muni Ratnam Naidu Srikrishna Devaraya University, Tirupathi
5. Prof.K.S.Chalam i. Former UPSC Member
ii. Former Vice – Chancellor,Dravidian University,Kuppam.
6. Prof.R.Rama Krishna Rao OSD,IIT,Srikakulam
7. Prof.Mahapatro Berhampur University,Odissa.
8. Prof.G.Krishna Murthy Andhra University,Visakhapatnam.
9. Prof.D.Pulla Rao Andhra University,Visakhapatnam.
10. Prof.M.Prasada Rao Andhra University,Visakhapatnam.
11. Prof.N.Subba Rao Andhra University,Visakhapatnam.
12. Prof.R.Seshagiri Rao Andhra University,Visakhapatnam.

ANNEXURE – I

Eligibility

Course	Qualifying Examination for Admission
M.A. Economics	Any B.A; B.Com; B.B.M; B.Sc.(Mathematics / Statistics /Computers),B.Tech,C.A,ICWA and C.S

ANNEXURE – II

SCHEME OF INSTRUCTION**First Semester:**

Course Code.	Title of the Paper	Compulsory /Elective	No. of Periods of Instruction per Week
ECO-101	Micro Economic Analysis-I	Compulsory	6
ECO-102	Macro-Economic Analysis-I	Compulsory	6
ECO-103	Mathematical Methods for Economic Analysis	Compulsory	6
ECO-104	Public Economics-I	Compulsory	6
ECO-105	Indian Economic Policy	Compulsory	6

Second Semester:

Course Code.	Title of the Paper	Compulsory/Elective	No. of Periods of Instruction per Week
ECO-201	Micro Economics Analysis-II	Compulsory	6
ECO-202	Macro Economics Analysis-II	Compulsory	6
ECO-203	Statistical Methods for Economic Analysis	Compulsory	6
ECO-204	Public Economics-II	Compulsory	6
ECO-205	Andhra Pradesh Economic Policy	Compulsory	6
ECO-206	Viva-Voce	Compulsory	6

Third Semester:

Course Code.	Title of the Paper	Compulsory/Elective	No. of Periods of Instruction per Week
ECO- 301	Economic Growth	Compulsory	6
ECO-302	International Trade	Compulsory	6
ECO-303	Economics of Education and Health	Compulsory	6
ECO- 304(A)	Financial Institutions	Compulsory	6
ECO-305(A)	Financial Markets	Compulsory	6

Fourth Semester:

Course Code.	Title of the Paper	Compulsory /Elective	No. of Periods of Instruction per Week
ECO-401	Economic Development	Compulsory	6
ECO-402	International Finance	Compulsory	6
ECO-403	Environmental Economics	Compulsory	6
ECO-404(A)	Economics of Insurance	Elective	6
ECO-405(A)	Poverty and Income Distribution	Elective	6
ECO-406	Viva-Voce	Compulsory	

ANNEXURE – III**Scheme of Examination as per Credit System****FIRST SEMESTER**

Course Code.	Title of the Paper	Credit Points	Max. Marks.	Double Valuation (Internal + External)	Internal Assessment
ECO-101	Micro Economics Analysis-I	6	100	80	20
ECO-102	Macro Economics Analysis-I	6	100	80	20
ECO-103	Mathematical Methods for Economic Analysis	6	100	80	20
ECO-104	Public Economics-I	6	100	80	20
ECO-105	Indian Economic Policy	6	100	80	20
Total		30	500	400	100

SECOND SEMESTER

Course Code.	Title of the Course	Credit Points	Max. Marks.	Double Valuation (Internal + External)	Internal Assessment
ECO-201	Micro Economics Analysis-II	6	100	80	20
ECO-202	Macro Economics Analysis-II	6	100	80	20
ECO-203	Statistical Methods for Economic Analysis	6	100	80	20
ECO-204	Public Economics-II	6	100	80	20
ECO-205	Andhra Pradesh Economic Policy	6	100	80	20
ECO-206	VIVA-VOCE	3	50*	50	—
Total		33	550	450	100

THIRD SEMESTER

Course Code.	Title of the Course	Credit	Max. Marks.	Double Valuation (Internal + External)	Internal Assessment
ECO-301	Economic Growth	6	100	80	20
ECO-302	International Trade	6	100	80	20
ECO-303	Economics of Health and Education	6	100	80	20
ECO-304(A)	Financial Institutions	6	100	80	20
ECO-305(A)	Financial Markets	6	100	80	20
	Total	30	500	400	100

FOURTH SEMESTER

Course Code.	Title of the Course	Credit	Max. Marks.	Double Valuation (Internal + External)	Internal Assessment
ECO-401	Economic Development	6	100	80	20
ECO-402	International Finance	6	100	80	20
ECO-403	Environmental Economics	6	100	80	20
ECO-404(A)	Economics of Insurance (Elective)	6	100	80	20
ECO-405(A)	Poverty and Income Distribution (Elective)	6	100	80	20
ECO-406	Viva-Voce	3	50*	50	—
	Total	33	550	450	100

* Single Valuation by Viva-Voce Committee.

Total Marks: - First, Second, Third & Fourth Semesters put together: $500+550+500+550 = 2100$

Total Credits: - First, Second, Third & Fourth Semesters put together: $30+33+30+33 = 126$

ANNEXURE – IV
Scheme / Structure of Syllabus and Credit Points

SEMESTER-I

Code	Core Courses	Title of the Paper	Credit Points
ECO-101	Core Paper	Micro Economic Analysis-I	06
ECO-102	Core Paper	Macro-Economic Analysis-I	06
ECO-103	Core Paper	Mathematical Methods for Economic Analysis	06
ECO-104	Elective	Public Economics-I	06
ECO-105	Elective	Indian Economic Policy	06
--	Core Paper	Skill Development	02
--	--	MOOC's Course (Swayam)	02
--	--	Field Visits	02
--	--	Summer internships/Unnat Bharath Abhiyan	01

SEMESTER-II

Code	Core Courses	Title of the Paper	Credit Points
ECO-201	Core Paper	Micro Economic Analysis-II	06
ECO-202	Core Paper	Macro Economic Analysis-II	06
ECO-203	Core Paper	Statistical Methods for Economic Analysis	06
ECO-204	Elective	Public Economics-II	06
ECO-205	Elective	Andhra Pradesh Economic Policy	06
ECO-206	Compulsory	Viva-Voce	06
--	Core Paper	Skill Development	02
--	--	MOOC's Course (Swayam)	02
--	--	Field Visits	02
--	--	Summer internships/Unnat Bharath Abhiyan	01

SEMESTER-III

Code	Core Courses	Title of the Paper	Credit Points
ECO-301	Core Paper	Economic Growth	06
ECO-302	Core Paper	International Trade	06
ECO-303	Core Paper	Economics of Education & Health	06
ECO-304 (A)	Elective	Financial Institutions	06
ECO-304 (B)	Elective	Industrial Economics	06
ECO-304 (C)	Elective	Agricultural Production Economics	06
ECO-304 (D)	Elective	Computer Applications and Programming	06
ECO-305 (A)	Elective	Financial Markets	06
ECO-305 (B)	Elective	Labour Economics	06
ECO-305 (C)	Elective	Farm Management	06
ECO-305 (D)	Elective	Demography	06
ECO-305 (E)	Elective	Regional Economics	06
--	Core Paper	Skill Development	02
--	--	MOOC's Course (Swayam)	02
--	--	Field Visits	02
--	--	Summer internships/Unnat Bharath Abhiyan	01

SEMESTER-IV

Code	Core Courses	Title of the Paper	Credit Points
ECO-401	Core Paper	Economic Development	06
ECO-402	Core Paper	International Finance	06
ECO-403	Core Paper	Environmental Economics	06
ECO-404 (A)	Elective	Economics of Insurance	06
ECO-404 (B)	Elective	Indian Industrial Economics	06
ECO-404 (C)	Elective	Agricultural Marketing	06
ECO-404 (D)	Elective	Economics of Information Technology	06
ECO-405 (A)	Elective	Poverty and Income Distribution	06
ECO-405 (B)	Elective	Economics of Infrastructure	06
ECO-405 (C)	Elective	Agricultural Finance	06
ECO-405 (D)	Elective	Economics of Services	06
ECO-405 (E)	Elective	Economics of Natural Resources and Management	06
ECO-406	Compulsory	Viva-Voce	06
--	Core Paper	Skill Development	02
--	--	MOOC's Course (Swayam)	02
--	--	Field Visits	02
--	--	Summer internships/Unnat Bharath Abhiyan	01

Semester-1:
101 - Micro Economic Analysis- I

Course objectives:

- i. To know the methods and models of economics
- ii. To analyse the consumer behaviour
- iii. To examine the producer equilibrium
- iv. To describe the nature of cost curves
- v. To explain the pricing of products

Course outcomes:

- a. Students will understand various methods and models of Economics
- b. Students can understand the economic behaviour of individuals in the economy
- c. Students are able to find out the optimum production point of a firm
- d. Students can understand the shapes of various cost curves
- e. Students will know how prices are determined under various markets

Syllabus:

Micro Economics is explaining basic concepts of economic theory. Hence, while teaching one can introduce and analyse live examples and current trends.

UNIT 1: Basic Concepts and Tools:

Basic Economic Problem: Choice and Scarcity; Deductive and Inductive Methods of Analysis; Positive and Normative Economics; Economic Models; Characteristics of Equilibrium and disequilibrium Systems. Elasticities (price, cross, income) of demand: theoretical aspects and empirical estimation; elasticity of supply.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students can understand methods and models of economics
- Students are able to understand equilibrium and dis-equilibrium
- Students will know about elasti
- cities of demand and supply

UNIT 2: Consumer Behaviour:

Utility; Indifference curve (income and substitution effects, Slutsky theorem, compensated demand curve) and their applications; Revealed preference theory; Recent developments in demand analysis (pragmatic approach and linear expenditure systems); Consumer's surplus; Elementary theory of price formation: demand and supply equilibrium; Cobweb theorem

Learning Outcomes:

- Students can understand the cardinal and ordinal utility analysis
- Students are able to understand recent developments in demand theory.
- Students will know the Elementary theory of price formation

UNIT 3: Theory of Production:

Production function-short period and long period; law of variable proportions and returns to scale; Isoquants - Least cost combination of inputs; Returns to factors; Economies of scale; Multi-product firm; Elasticity of substitution. Euler's theorem; Technical progress and production function; Cobb-Douglas, CES, and VES production functions and their properties;

Learning Outcomes:

- Students can understand the theories of production
- Students are able to understand the Economies of scale
- Students will know about different production functions and their properties

UNIT 4: Costs and Perfect Competition:

Traditional and modern theories of costs - Empirical evidence; Perfect competition - short run and long run equilibrium of the firm and industry, price and output determination, Supply curve.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students can understand the difference between traditional and modern cost curves
- Students are able to understand Marginal analysis in price determination
- Students will know the equilibrium conditions under perfect competition

UNIT 5: Monopoly and Monopolistic Competition:

Monopoly: short run and long run equilibrium, price discrimination, welfare aspects, monopoly control and regulation. Monopolistic competition-price and output determination, Monopolistic competition-product differentiation, Monopolistic competition- selling costs, Monopolistic competition-excess capacity

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to understand Monopoly and its short run and long run equilibrium
- Students are able to understand Monopolistic competition and price determination
- Students can understand Chamberlin approaches to equilibrium.

Basic reading list:

- Kreps, David M. (1990), A Course in Microeconomic Theory. Princeton University Press, Princeton.
- Koutsoyiannis, A. (1979), Modern Microeconomics, (2nd Edition), Macmillan Press, London.
- Layard, P.R.G. and A.W. Walters (1978), Microeconomic Theory, McGraw Hill, New York.
- Sen, A. (1999), Micro-economics: Theory and Applications, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- Stigler, G. (1996), Theory of Price, (4th Edition), Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
- Varian, H. (2000), Micro-economic Analysis, W.W. Norton, New York

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
Dr.B.R.AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY-SRIKAKULAM
ETCHERLA-532410

M.A ECONOMICS MODEL QUESTION PAPER FOR 1st SEMESTER 2019-2020 ADMITTED BATCH

DEGREE : P.G
PROGRAMME: M.A
SEMESTER : 1st SEMESTER
BRANCH : ECONOMICS
SUBJECT CODE & NAME: ECO –S 101, MICRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS-I
TIME: 3 HOURS

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 75

PART-A (10X2=20 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM FIVE LINES

- 1 Basic Economic Problem
- 2 Economic Model
- 3 Cobweb theorem
- 4 Compensated demand line
- 5 Production function
- 6 Iso-quants
- 7 Marginal cost
- 8 Envelop curve
- 9 Perfect competition
- 10 Monopoly

PART-B (5X8=40 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM TWO TO THREE PAGES FOR EACH PART FOR EACH PART OF A & B MARKS DISTRIBUTION ALLOTTED AS FOLLOWS:

(3&5),(4&4) or(5&3).

- 11 a Examine the deductive method of analysis
b Explain the Inductive method of analysis
(OR)
- 12 a Define the price elasticity of demand
b Explain the degrees of price elasticity of demand
- 13 a Describe the consumer equilibrium with Indifference curve analysis
b Examine the Hicks and Slutsky analysis
(OR)
- 14 a What is the elementary theory of price formation
b Examine the consumer's surplus
- 15 a Write the Cobb-Douglas Production function
b Examine the least cost combination of inputs
(OR)
- 16 a What are the economies of scale

- b Explain the law of variable proportions
- 17 a Draw the modern cost curves
b Examine the relationship between Average cost and Marginal cost
(OR)
- 18 a Draw the traditional cost curves
b Examine the relationship between Average Revenue and Marginal Revenue
- 19 a Explain the basic features of perfect competition
b Examine the price determination under monopoly
(OR)
- 20 a Explain the basic features of monopoly
b What is the equilibrium price

PART-C (1X15=15 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM SIX PAGES EITHER OF THE SINGLE QUESTIONS (OR) TWO EACH PARTS (a) & (b) FOR EACH PART 21 (a&b) & 22 (a&b) MARKS DISTRIBUTION ALLOTTED AS FOLLOWS: (5&10),(6&9),(9&6) or (10&5).

- 21 a Examine the Revealed preference axiom
b What is the Linear Expenditure System
(OR)
- 22 a What are the internal economies of scale
b Explain the external economies of scale

Semester-I
102 - Macro Economic Analysis-I

Course Educational Objectives:

- To define national income and national income accounts and to explain circular flow of income and expenditure in two, three and four sectors of the economy.
- To discuss the classical economists employment theory and Keynesian employment theory.
- To examine Keynes psychological law of consumption and its implications and to draw out transaction demand for money, precautionary demand for money and speculative demand for money.
- To illustrate marginal efficiency of capital and marginal efficiency of investment and the theory of accelerator.
- To find out the different economists approaches to demand for money and to draw out the IS-LM models in the monetary and fiscal policies in the economy.

The Course Design:

The course Macro Economic Analysis - I is designed into five units.

Unit 1: National Income and Accounts & Classical Macro Economic Models

Circular flow of income in two, three , and four sector economy; different forms of national income accounting - social accounting, input-output accounting, flow of funds accounting; classical macroeconomic Model.

Learning Outcomes:

- Student can learn indebt meaning of national income and can understand the circular flow of income and expenditure from two to four sectors of the economy.

Unit 2: Keynesian Model of Income determination & Consumption Function.

Keynesian model of income determination Keynes' psychological law of consumption - implications of the law; short-run and long-run consumption function; Empirical evidence on consumption function; Income-consumption relationship - absolute income, relative income, life cycle and permanent income hypotheses.

Learning Outcomes:

- By learning the concepts of classical employment theory and Keynesian employment theory student can understand the relevant employment theory in the contemporary economic situation.

Unit 3: Investment Function

Marginal efficiency of investment and level of investment; marginal efficiency of capital and investment long run and short run; the concept of multiplier, acceleration principle and super multiplier.

Learning Outcomes:

- By learning the concepts of marginal efficiency of investment, the concept of multiplier, acceleration principle and super multiplier.

Unit 4: Demand for Money

Classical approach to demand for money - quantity theory approach, Fisher's equation, Cambridge quantity theory, Keynes's liquidity preference approach, transaction, precautionary and speculative demand for money - aggregate demand for money;

Learning Outcomes:

- Student can understand different types of transactions and purpose of demand for money and the different psychological behavior of individual consumer and firms.

Unit 5: Neo-classical and Keynesian Synthesis

Neo-classical and Keynesian views on interest: The IS-LM model; extension of IS-LM model with government sector; extension of IS-LM models with labour market and flexible prices; relative effectiveness of monetary and fiscal policies..

Learning Outcomes:

- By learning the models of IS-LM student can understand the importance of saving and investment in the production functions.
- By learning the concepts of monetary and fiscal policies student can understand under which circumstances government can use the instrument of monetary policies and instrument of fiscal policy to bring the economy in equilibrium level

BASIC READING LIST

- Ackley, G.(1978),Macroeconomics: Theory and Policy, Macmillan, New York.
- Blackhouse,R. and A.Salansi (Eds.)(2000),Macroeconomics and the Real World (2Vols.), Oxford University Press, London.
- Branson,W.A.(1989),Macroeconomic Theory and Policy, (3rdEdition), Harper and Row, NewYork.
- Dornbusch,R and F.Stanley (1997),Macroeconomics, McGraw Hill, Inc., NewYork.
- Hall,R.E.andJ.B.Taylor(1986), Macro Economics. W.W.Norton, New York.
- Hei Dra, B.J and V.P. Frederick (2001), Foundations of Modern Macroeconomics, Oxford University Press, NewDelhi.
- Jha, R. (1991), Contemporary Macroeconomic Theory and Policy. Wiley Eastern Ltd., New Delhi.

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M.A ECONOMICS MODEL QUESTION PAPER FOR 1st SEMESTER 2019-2020 ADMITTED BATCH

DEGREE : P.G
PROGRAMME: M.A
SEMESTER : 1st SEMESTER
BRANCH : ECONOMICS
SUBJECT CODE & NAME: ECO –S 102, MACRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS-I
TIME: 3 HOURS

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 75

PART-A (10X2=20 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM FIVE LINES

- 1 National Income
- 2 Social accounting
- 3 Psychological law of consumption
- 4 Permanent income hypothesis
- 5 Multiplier
- 6 Acceleration
- 7 Liquidity preference
- 8 Aggregate demand
- 9 Monetary policy
- 10 Fiscal policy

PART-B (5X8=40 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM TWO TO THREE PAGES FOR EACH PART FOR EACH PART OF A & B MARKS DISTRIBUTION ALLOTTED AS FOLLOWS:

(3&5),(4&4) or(5&3).

- 11 a Explain the circular flow of income in three sector economy.
b Distinguish between social accounting and input –output accounting.
(OR)
- 12 a Define the flow of funds accounting
b Explain the classical macro-economic model.
- 13 a Describe the Keynesian model of income determination.
b Difference between short run and long run consumption function.
(OR)
- 14 a Explain about Absolute income hypothesis.
b Examine the Life cycle hypothesis.
- 15 a Explain the marginal efficiency of capital and investment.
b Explain the concept of multiplier.
(OR)
- 16 a Principles of acceleration.

- b Examine the concept of super multiplier.
- 17 a Explain Fisher's equation theory.
b Explain the Cambridge quantity theory.
(OR)
- 18 a Explain the Keynes liquidity preference theory
b Explain the aggregate Demand for money.
- 19 a Expand the terms IS and LM models.
b Explain the IS-LM model with government sector.
(OR)
- 20 a Explain the IS –LM model with labour market
b Distinguish Monetary and Fiscal policies.

PART-C (1X15=15 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM SIX PAGES EITHER OF THE SINGLE QUESTIONS (OR) TWO EACH PARTS (a) & (b) FOR EACH PART 21 (a&b) & 22 (a&b) MARKS DISTRIBUTION ALLOTTED AS FOLLOWS: (5&10),(6&9),(9&6) or(10&5).

- 21 a Explain the Social accounting
b Explain the Permanent income hypothesis
(OR)
- 22 a Explain the Acceleration principle and super multiplier
b Explain the Friedman's quantity theory of money.

Semester-1**103 - Mathematical Methods for Economic Analysis****Course Educational Objectives:**

Learners are exposed to:

- matrix algebra,
- the basic economic concepts, mathematics terminology, find derivative and its applications to economic functions,
- simple integration and use the technique in estimating consumer's and producer's surplus,
- estimation of equilibrium levels of output in input-output analysis problems,
- the techniques of linear programming and introduce game theory for finding optimal solution.

The Course Design:

The course is designed into five units.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of the course the students will be able to:

- solve the system of simultaneous equations using algebraic method, matrix inversion method and Cramer's rule,
- find derivative of a function, marginal revenue, total revenue, profit and elasticity,
- find partial derivatives and its application to find marginal productivity of inputs,
- evaluate simple integrals and estimate consumer's surplus and producer's surplus,
- estimate input-output analysis related problems,
- solve linear programming problems by graphical method for finding optimal solution and interpret it,
- find value of the game to decide the best strategy.

Unit 1 - Matrices and Determinants

Concept of matrix - their types, simple operations on matrices, determinants and their basic properties, rank of a matrix, solution of simultaneous equations through matrix inversion method and Cramer's rule.

Learning outcome:

After completing the unit students will be able to:

- understand the concept of matrix, various types of matrices and the basic operations on matrices,
- evaluate the determinant of matrix and know how to find its rank,
- find the solution of system of simultaneous equations by various methods.

Unit 2 - Economic Functions and Differentiation

Concept of function and types of functions; derivative: rules of differentiation; interpretation of economic functions: demand and supply functions; revenue and cost functions, elasticity and their types; multivariable functions; concept and types of production functions; problems of maxima and minima in single variable case.

Learning outcomes:

After finishing the unit students will be able to:

- identify the types of function and find its derivative,
- find marginal revenue and estimate elasticity,
- find the maximum/minimum value of a function.

Unit 3 - Optimization, Consumer's Surplus and Producer's Surplus

Rules of partial differentiation and interpretation of partial derivatives; problems of maxima and minima in single and multivariable functions; unconstrained optimization in simple economic problems; simple problems in market equilibrium; concept of integration; simple rules of integration; application to consumer's surplus and producer's surplus.

Learning outcomes:

After completing the unit students will be able to:

- find partial derivatives and application to production functions,
- know solving market equilibrium problems,
- calculate consumer's surplus and producer's surplus.

Unit 4 - Input-Output Analysis and Introduction to Difference Equations

Input-output analysis - introduction; basic concepts, input-output tables for closed and open economies, Leontief basic input-output model, simple applications of input-output analysis; difference equations - introduction, solution of first order and second order difference equations;

Learning outcome:

After finishing the unit the students will be able to:

- understand the assumptions of input and output model,
- calculate technological coefficients and estimate equilibrium levels of output,
- know the types of difference equations and their use in economics.

Unit 5 – Decision Theory and Analysis

Basic concept of linear programming, formulation of a linear programming problem - its structure and variables; nature of feasible, basic and optimal solution; solution of linear programming through graphical approach; concept of game, its strategies - simple and mixed; value of a game; saddle point solution; simple applications.

Learning outcome:

After completing the unit the students will be able to:

- understand linear programming problem and know to solve it by graphical method,
- be familiar with the maximum/minimum principle in game theory,
- finding value of a game.

Text Books

Alien, R.G.D. (1974), *Mathematical Analysis for Economists*, Macmillan Press and ELBS, London.

Yamane, Taro (1975), *Mathematics for Economists*, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi

Monga, G.S. *Mathematics and Statistics for Economists*, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.

References

Chiang, A.C. (1986), *Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics*, McGraw Hill, New York.

Han Dry, A.T. (1999), *Operations Research*, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.

Taha, H.A. (1997), *Operations Research: An Introduction (6th Edition)*, Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

Rocheftort, David A (**Ed**) (2005) *Quantitative Methods in Practice: Readings from PS, CQ* Press, USA

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<https://study.com>

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<https://www.athabascau.ca>

<https://www.pearson.com>

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M.A ECONOMICS MODEL QUESTION PAPER FOR 1st SEMESTER 2019-2020 ADMITTED BATCH

DEGREE : P.G

PROGRAMME: M.A

SEMESTER : 1st SEMESTER

BRANCH : ECONOMICS

SUBJECT CODE & NAME: ECO –S 103, MATHEMATICAL METHODS FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

TIME: 3 HOURS

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 75

PART-A (10X2=20 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM FIVE LINES

1. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ Show that $AB \neq BA$
2. Find the inverse of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$
3. Differentiate $x^6 - 6x^5 + 5x^2 + 2$ w.r.t 'x'
4. Find derivative of the function $y = x \cdot e^x$ w.r.t 'x'
5. Find first order partial derivatives of the following function $Z = 3x^3y - xy^2 + 4y^4$
6. Evaluate $\int (x^2 + 3x + e^x + 7) dx$
7. What is an input – output transactions matrix?
8. Give an example of first order and second order difference equation
9. What is feasible solution?
10. Distinguish between pure strategy and mixed strategy.

PART-B (5X8=40 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM TWO TO THREE PAGES

FOR EACH PART FOR EACH PART OF A & B MARKS DISTRIBUTION ALLOTTED AS FOLLOWS:

(3&5),(4&4) or (5&3).

11. a) What are the properties of determinants?
 b) Solve the given equations using Cramer's rule

$$\begin{aligned} 5x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 &= 2 \\ 3x_1 + x_2 + x_3 &= 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + 6x_3 &= 9 \end{aligned}$$

OR

12. a) Find the value of the following determinant.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & 8 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 7 & -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

- b) Find the rank of the matrix A. Where, $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

13. a) Differentiate $y = (e^x \cdot \log x) / x$ w.r.t 'x'
 b) Examine the function $Z = 16 - (x+2)^2 - (y-2)^2$ for maximum and minimum values.

OR

14. a) If $u(x, y) = x^2y / (x^3 + y^3)$, then show that $x \partial u / \partial x + y \partial u / \partial y = 0$
 b) Find the maximum and minimum value of u given by $u = x^3y(1 - x - y)$
15. a) Find the maximum profit for a monopolist firm with total cost function $C = x^2 + 2x$ when $P = 15 - 2x$
 b) Evaluate $\int x \log x \, dx$

OR

16. a) Find all partial derivatives of the function $Z = \log(x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz)$
 b) Find the second order partial derivatives and total differential of the function $U = 4x^2 + 9xy - 5y^2$
17. a) What are the basic features of input-output model and explain the open and closed input-output model
 b) Briefly discuss the use of difference equations in trade cycle models.

OR

18. a) Briefly explain the major limitations of input-output analysis
 b) Solve the difference equation $2Y_{t+2} - 5Y_{t+1} + 2Y_t = 0$. Determine the solution satisfying initial condition $Y(0) = 0, Y(1) = 1$
19. a) What is linear programming problem and explain the formulation of LPP with suitable example
 b) Explain the importance and limitations of game theory in economics

OR

20. a) Explain the advantages and limitations of linear programming in economics
 b) Solve the game, given the pay-off matrix $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & 8 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 7 & -2 & 5 \\ 4 & 1 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$

PART-C (1X15=15 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM SIX PAGES EITHER OF THE SINGLE QUESTIONS (OR) TWO EACH PARTS (a) & (b) FOR EACH PART 21 (a&b) & 22 (a&b) MARKS DISTRIBUTION ALLOTTED AS FOLLOWS: (5&10),(6&9),(9&6) or (10&5).

21. a) Solve the following system of equations by the matrix inversion method
- $$\begin{aligned} 3x + 4y - 3z &= -2 \\ 4x + 3y - 2z &= 5 \\ 2x - 2y - 5z &= 0 \end{aligned}$$
- b) Estimate consumer's surplus and producer's surplus under pure competition given the demand and supply laws as $P_d = 16 - x^2$ and $P_s = 4 + x$

OR

22. a) Given the following input coefficient matrix 'A' and the final demand vector 'P', find the consistent levels of output of each industry.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 2 \\ 5 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad F = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

- b) Solve the following linear programming problem by graphical method.
- Maximize $Z = 2x_1 + 3x_2 + 3x_3 + 7x_4$
- Subject to
- $$\begin{aligned} 8x_1 + 3x_2 + 4x_3 + x_4 &\leq 6 \\ 2x_1 + 6x_2 + x_3 + 5x_4 &\leq 3 \\ x_1 + 4x_2 + 5x_3 + 2x_4 &\leq 7 \\ x &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Semester-1**104 - Public Economics-I****Course Educational Objectives:**

- Analyze the scope and breadth of public economics
- Impart knowledge about private and public mechanism for allocating resource, know problems and preferences,
- Contributions of Samuelson and Musgrave to decentralized provision of public goods,
- Analyze the benefits and abilities of theories of taxation,
- Acquire knowledge about the structure growth and criteria of public expenditures

Course Outcomes:

- Know the scope and breadth of public economics.
- Acquire knowledge on the private and public mechanism for allocating resources,
- Study the system of allocation of resources and provision of infrastructure facilities,
- Learn the theories of taxation.
- Know about the role and significance of public expenditure.

The Course Design:

The course Public Economics - 1 is designed into five units.

UNIT 1: Public Economics-Basic Concepts;

Definition and objectives of public economics-role of the government in a mixed and market economy–Major fiscal functions of the government - public and private sector cooperation and competition – government as an agent for economic planning and development - private goods, public goods, and merit goods; market failure - imperfections.

Learning Outcomes:

- Understand the definition and objectives of public economics.
- Able to distinguish between public, private, and merit goods,
- Know how market failures arise, and understand the key tools in the remedy of market failure.

UNIT 2: Public Choice

Private and public mechanism for allocating resources; Problems for allocating resources; Problems of preference revelation and aggregation of preferences; Voting systems; Arrow's impossibility theorem; An economic theory of democracy; Politico-eco-bureaucracy ; Rent seeking and Directly Unproductive Profit seeking (DUP)activities.

Learning Outcomes:

- Understand private and public mechanism for allocating resources.
- Learn Arrow's impossibility theorem and verify its applicability,
- Recognize rent seeking and directly unproductive profit seeking activities.

UNIT 3: Rationale for Public Policy

Allocation of resources - provision of public goods; Voluntary exchange models; Impossibility of decentralized provision of public goods (contributions of Samuelson and Musgrave); Demand-revealing schemes for public goods — Contributions of Clarks, Groves and Leyard, Tiebout model, theory of club goods; Stabilization policy - Keynesian case for stabilization policy; uncertainty and expectations; failure of inter-temporal markets; Liquidity preference; Social goals; Poverty alleviation; Provision of infrastructural facilities, removing distributional inequalities-and regional imbalances.

Learning Outcomes:

- Able to understand allocate resources for public goods,
- Gain insight knowledge on the impossibility of decentralized provision of public goods,
- Able to understand provision of infrastructural facilities and identify regional imbalances.

UNIT 4: Theories of Taxation

Definition of a tax - canons of taxation, good tax system; benefit approach to taxation-Lindhal, Bowen and Samuelson models; benefit and ability to pay approach ; theory of optimal taxation ;Excess burden of taxes, choice of tax base, structure of tax rates; incidence and impact of taxation, shifting of tax burden, The problem of double taxation.

Learning Outcomes:

- Study definition of a tax and canons of taxation.
- Learn theory of optimal taxation,
- Realize the excess burden of taxes and the problem of double taxation.

UNIT 5: Public Expenditure

Expansion in Government activity after independence-causes of the raising public expenditure-Wagner's law of increasing state activities; Wiseman-Peacock hypothesis; Pure theory of public expenditure; Structure and growth of public expenditure; criteria for public investment; Social cost-benefit analysis - Project evaluation, Estimation of costs, discount rate; Reforms in expenditure budgeting; Programme budgeting and zero base budgeting.

Learning Outcomes:

- Learn about how public expenditures are classified.
- Understand the structure and growth of public expenditure.
- Understand reforms in expenditure budgeting, programme budgeting and zero based budgeting.

Text Books

- Musgrave, R. A. (1959), *The Theory of Public Finance*, McGraw Hill, Kogakhusa, Tokyo.
- Musgrave, R.A. and P.B. Musgrave (1976), *Public Finance in Theory and Practice*, McGraw Hill, Kogakusha, Tokyo.

References

- Atkinson,A.B. and J.E.Siglitz(1980),*Lectures on Public Economics*. Tata McGraw Hill, New York.
- Auerbach, A.J .and M. Feldstern(Eds.)(1985),*Handbook of Public Economics*, Vol.I, North Holland, Amsterdam.
- Buchanan,J.M.(1970),*The Public Finances*, Richard D. Irwin, Homewood.

- Goode, R.(1986),Government Finance in Developing Countries. Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
- Houghton, J.M.(1970),The Public Finance: Selected Readings, Penguin, Harmondsworth.
- Menutt,P.(1996),The Economics of Public Choice, Edward Elgar, U.K.
- Shoup,C.S.(1970),Public Finance.Aldine, Chicago.
- Shome,P.(Ed.)(1995),Tax Policy:Handbook, Tax Division, Fiscal Affairs Department, International Monetary Fund, Washington D.C.

Online sources:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_economics

<https://www.coursera.org/learn/public-economics>

<https://economics.colostate.edu/seminars/fields/public/>

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DEGREE : P.G
PROGRAMME: M.A
SEMESTER : 1st SEMESTER
BRANCH : ECONOMICS
SUBJECT CODE & NAME: ECO –S 104, Public Economics-I
TIME: 3 HOURS

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 75

PART-A (10X2=20 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM FIVE LINES

- 1Q. Public Goods
- 2Q. Private Goods
- 3Q. Public Choice
- 4Q. Voting Systems
- 5Q. Uncertainty
- 6Q. Liquidity Preference
- 7Q. Definition of a tax
- 8Q. Double taxation
- 9Q. Discount rate
- 10Q. Zero base budgeting.

PART-B (5X8=40 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM TWO TO THREE PAGES
FOR EACH PART FOR EACH PART OF A & B MARKS DISTRIBUTION ALLOTTED AS FOLLOWS:

(3&5),(4&4) or(5&3).

- 11Q: (a) Characteristics of mixed economy.
(b) What is mean by merit goods.

(OR)
- 12Q: (a) Difference between public and private sector.
(b) Market failure.
- 13Q: (a) Problems of preference revaluation.
(b) Arrows impossibility theorem

(OR)
- 14Q: (a) Describe the economic theory of Democracy
(b) Rent seeking and directly unproductive profit seeking (DUP) activities.

15Q: (a) Impossibility of decentralized provision of public goods.
(b) Theory of club goods.

(OR)

16Q: (a) Stabilization policy
(b) Regional imbalances

17Q: (a) Canons of taxation
(b) Structure of tax rates.

(OR)

18Q: (a) Good tax system
(b) Theory of optimal taxation.

19Q: (a) Causes of the raising public expenditure.
(b) Reforms in expenditure budgeting.

(OR)

20Q: (a) Pure theory of public expenditure.
(b) Programme budgeting.

PART-C (1X15=15 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM SIX PAGES EITHER OF THE SINGLE QUESTIONS (OR) TWO EACH PARTS (a) & (b) FOR EACH PART 21 (a&b) & 22 (a&b) MARKS DISTRIBUTION ALLOTTED AS FOLLOWS: (5&10), (6&9), (9&6) or (10&5).

21Q: (a) Government as an agent for economic planning and development-Discuss.
(b) Explain the contribution of Clerks, Groves and Layard to the demand revealing Schemes for public goods.

(OR)

22Q: (a) Explain the benefit approach to the theory of taxation.
(b) Discuss the essence of Peacock –Wiseman hypothesis.

Semester-1**105 - Indian Economic Policy****Course Educational Objectives:**

- Introduce learners to the basic features of Indian economy.
- Enable learners to understand policies of the government related to agriculture.
- Help learners to know about the structural transformation of industrial sector.
- Improve learner's ability in understanding the importance of demographic dividend.
- Conscious about challenges faced by Indian economy.

Course Outcomes:

- Identify different economic problems faced by Indian economy.
- Understand the basic features of Indian economy.
- Analyze the policies of the government relating to agriculture sector.
- Analyze the impact of new (1991) industrial policy on industrial sector.
- Able to suggest measures to resolve different economic problems.

The course design:

The course “**Indian Economic Policy**” is designed in to five units.

UNIT-1: Basic Structure of the Indian Economy, its planned Development Process:

Basic features of the Indian economy – Need for structural changes; structural changes occurred in Indian economy – Different development strategies adopted in Indian economic planning process- achievements and failures of five-year plans in India - role of NITI Aayog in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Learning Outcomes:

- Able to explain various features of Indian economy.
- Understand the structural changes occurred in Indian economy.
- Know about evolution of planning process in India.

UNIT-2: Resource Base and Demographic Features;

Physical and social infrastructure - issues and policies in financing infrastructure development in India –broad demographic features of Indian population - occupational distribution of work force - Human Development Index (HDI) as a measure of economic development – demographic dividend in India.

Learning Outcomes:

- Able to distinguish between physical and social infrastructure.
- Know the sources of finance for infrastructure development in India.
- Analyse different demographic features.
- Understand the changes in occupational distribution of work force.
- Know the status of HDI in India.

UNIT-3: Agriculture Sector in India:

Institutional structure and land reforms in India – impact of green revolution on agriculture production in India and its future prospects –concepts of second green revolution and ever green revolution in stimulating agriculture sector in India- different sources of agriculture finance in India - new thrust areas in Indian agriculture for sustainability and equity.

Learning Outcomes:

- Identify the defects in institutional structure of Indian agriculture.
- Know the impact of green revolution on Indian agriculture.
- Understand the importance of provision of reasonable prices and timely finance.
- Apply different methods of rain water harvesting in their respective areas.

UNIT-4: Industrial Sector in India:

Review of industrial growth under planning and structural transformation- industrial policy 1991 and its critical assessment - public sector enterprises and their performance- disinvestment or EXIT policy of Indian government as a part of industrial reforms in India - problems of sick units in India – MSMEs (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) their importance and problems – policy perspectives to promote small and micro enterprises.

Learning Outcomes:

- Study about various industrial policy resolutions.
- Understand the performance of public sector enterprises.
- Analyse the role, problems of small-scale industries and policies for the development of small-scale industries.

UNIT-5: Major Challenges of Indian Economy:

External sector; balance of payments crisis in India - rural-urban migration and its impact on quality of general life –changing dimensions of unemployment in India; rural and urban, age group and education level-indicators of regional imbalances- causes for regional imbalances in India and policy measures to remove regional imbalances.

Learning Outcomes:

- Analyse the causes of rural-urban migration
- Study about different dimensions of unemployment.
- Understand challenges like balance of payments crisis and regional imbalances.

Learning Resources:

Text Books:

- Ahluwalia, I.J. and I.M.D. Little (Eds.) (1999), India's Economic Reforms and Development (Essays in honour of Man Mohan Singh), Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- Bawa, R.S. & P.S.Raikhy (Ed). (1997), Structural Change in Indian Economy, Guru Nanak University Press, Amritsar.
- Chakravarty.S (1987), Development Planning: The Indian Experience. Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

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- Jalan, B. (1992), the Indian Economy- Problems and Prospects, Viking, New Delhi.
- Misra S.K. &Puri, V.K. Indian Economy, Himalaya Publication House Mumbai.
- Dutta & Sundaram, Indian Economy, S. Chand & Company Ltd, New Delhi
- Government of India,Socio-Economic Survey (Annual), Ministry of Finance, New Delhi.

Online Resources:

- <https://www.ief.org>
- <https://www.india.gov.in>

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
Dr.B.R.AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY-SRIKAKULAM
ETCHERLA-532410

M.A ECONOMICS MODEL QUESTION PAPER FOR 1st SEMESTER 2019-2020 ADMITTED BATCH

DEGREE : P.G
 PROGRAMME: M.A
 SEMESTER : 1st SEMESTER
 BRANCH : ECONOMICS
 SUBJECT CODE & NAME: ECO –S 105, Indian Economic Policy
 TIME: 3 HOURS

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 75

PART-A (10X2=20 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM FIVE LINES

- 1Q. NITI Aayog.
- 2Q. PURA model of Development.
- 3Q. BOT model of infrastructure funding.
- 4Q. Demographic Dividend.
- 5Q. Kisan Credit card.
- 6Q. Bio-fertilizers.
- 7Q. EXIT Policy.
- 8Q. MSMEs Act.
- 9Q. Push factors of migration.
- 10Q. Unemployment by age group in India.

PART-B (5X8=40 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM TWO TO THREE PAGES FOR EACH PART FOR EACH PART OF A & B MARKS DISTRIBUTION ALLOTTED AS FOLLOWS:

(3&5),(4&4) or(5&3).

- 11Q: (a) what are the salient features of Indian Economy?
 (b) Describe different development strategies adopted in Indian economic planning Process.
 (OR)
- 12Q: (a) Explain the role of NITI Aayog in achieving sustainable development goals.
 (b) What are the structural changes occurred in Indian economy since independence?
- 13Q: (a) Briefly explain the broad demographic features of Indian population.
 (b) Write about the occupational distribution of work force in India.
 (OR)
- 14Q: (a) Explain the relevance of HDI as a measure of economic development in India.
 (b) Discuss the issues and policies in financing infrastructure development in India.
- 15Q: (a) critically examine the implementation of land reforms in India.
 (b) Describe the impact of green revolution on agriculture production and its future

Prospects.

(OR)

- 16Q: (a) what are the different sources of agriculture finance in India.
 (b) Explain the concepts of second green revolution and ever green revolution in ensuring Food security in India.
- 17Q: (a) Review the industrial growth and structural transformation in India since independence
 (b) Elucidate the performance of public sector enterprises in India.
- (OR)
- 18Q: (a) Briefly examine the problems of sick industrial units in India.
 (b) Evaluate the policy perspectives to promote micro and small enterprises in India.
- 19Q: (a) Briefly discuss the balance of payments crisis in India.
 (b) Write about the impact of rural-urban migration on quality of general life.
- (OR)
- 20Q: (a) Briefly examine the changing dimensions of unemployment in India.
 (b) What are the indicators of regional imbalances and steps taken by the government to remove regional imbalances in India?

PART-C (1X15=15 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM SIX PAGES EITHER OF THE SINGLE QUESTIONS (OR) TWO EACH PARTS (a) & (b) FOR EACH PART 21 (a&b) & 22 (a&b) MARKS DISTRIBUTION ALLOTTED AS FOLLOWS: (5&10), (6&9), (9&6) or (10&5).

- 21Q: (a) Critically outline the achievements and failures of Five year plans in India.
 (b) Analyze the advantages of demographic dividend and how to reap the fruits of it in India.
- (OR)
- 22Q: (a) Discuss about new thrust areas in Indian agriculture for sustainability and equity.
 (b) Critically examine the impact of 1991 industrial policy on industrial development in India.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University, Srikakulam

Syllabus for SKILL DEVELOPMENT (CBCS)

Paper -1

For P.G. Students w.e.f. 2019-20

Theory : 80 Marks

Internal Assessment: 20 Marks

1st Semester

FUNDAMENTALS OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR, VOCABULARY & PHONETICS

1. UNIT-1 GRAMMAR & USAGE:

Parts of speech, articles, determiners, main verbs, strong verbs, weak verbs, auxiliary verbs, modals, transitive verbs & Intransitive verbs, tenses and appropriate use of tenses.

Learning outcomes:

1. The Student will be able to understand the nature and functions of various parts of speech in English sentences.
2. They acquire the skill of using of grammatically correct verb forms in sentences Depending upon the tense.
3. Formation and appropriate use of tenses will be understood and used accordingly.

2. UNIT-II TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES & SENTENCE STRUCTURE:

Inter change of sentences, Assertive, Interrogative, Imperative and Exclamatory sentences, Degrees of comparison, change of Active voice and positive voice, simple, compound and complex sentences Direct & Indirect Speech, sentence structures – sub + transitive verb + obj + obj complement, sub + verb + noun / pronoun + conjunctive + to infinitive, sub + verb + obj + present participle, sentences with If clauses, conversational structures, question tags and short answers.

Learning outcomes:

1. The Student Learn about different types of sentences and their transformation From one type to another.
2. They get the drilling of different sentence structures and syntax
3. They understand the rules for writing question tags for different types of Sentences at advanced stage.

3. UNIT-III; VOCABULARY (MEANING, FUNCTION & USAGE by David Green)

Word formation: Prefixes and Suffixes, simple and Compound words. Synonyms & Antonyms, Homophones, Homonyms, One-word substitutes, Words often confused, Words always used as singular, Words always used as plurals.

Learning out comes:

1. The Student understand how different words are formed from root words.
2. Acquire knowledge about synonyms and Antonyms at advanced stage and their Contextual usage.
3. The distinctive use of "words often confused "in English language will be learnt and used appropriately.

4.UNIT –IV : PHONETICS:(basics)

Vowel sounds, consonant sounds, phonetic transcription, syllables, accentuation, word stress, sentence stress, intonation, falling tone, rising tone, falling rising and rising falling tones.

Learning out comes:

1. The student will be able to acquire the skill of correct pronunciation of English Words and sentences with proper stress and intonation as per the IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet)
2. They learn about syllable - division of words and their accentuation
3. The understand various types of intonation and communicate with others duly following appropriate intonation.

5. UNIT –V : ENGLISH FOR COMPETITIVES(David Green):

reading comprehension, Spot the error, jumbled sentences , Phrasal verbs, use of correct phrases, Idioms and phrases, better sentences / improvement in the part underlined, use of appropriate words in the blanks from the given alternatives.

Learning Out comes:

1. They enable to acquire the skill of answering the questions correctly, in various Competitive exams under General English part and improve the overall score.
2. They acquire the skill of locating grammatical errors in sentences.
3. The special meaning conveyed through English "Idioms and Phrases "will be Understood and they can be used in English oral or written communication by the Student to ensure beauty and decoration to the language.

Course objectives:

1. To make the students understand the various theoretical concepts of English Traditional Grammar and to make them speak the language correctly, and Fluently with proper accent and also to enable them to write grammatically error - Free language.
2. To enable the students to enhance their pronunciation skills as per the IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet)
3. To enable the students establish themselves in good positions in career by hitting Good score in English proficiency test in various competitive exams.

Course out comes:

1. The student learn various components of English traditional grammar and its Correct usage in spoken and written forms.
2. They acquire the skill in transformation of sentence, from one type to another.
3. They understand different sentences structures of English language and their Correct usage.
4. They acquire mastery over various components of English Vocabulary and their Appropriate usage .
5. They understand the elements of English phonetics and speak English language correctly and fluently with proper stress and intonation as per the IPA rules.

Reference Books:

1. Contemporary English Grammar, structures and composition - David Green
2. English Grammar & composition by Wren & Martin
3. Cambridge English Pronouncing Dictionary -Daniel Jones
4. Better English Pronunciation - JDO conuor (Cambridge)
5. Oxford writing & speaking English - Sealy (OUP)
6. Communicative English by , Mohapatra, Dash, Kalyani.

Syllabus for Internal Assessment

SKILL DEVELOPMENT Paper – I

Semester – I

w.e.f 2019-20

1. UNIT – I:

1. Oral drilling of various conjugation of verbs – preparing list of strong verbs and Weak verbs and their conjugation and their practice.
2. Practice of different tenses and their correct usage.
3. Practice of Verbs followed by prepositions

2.UNIT-II

Practice of Transformation of sentences including active voice, Passive voice , Direct & Indirect, Degrees of comparison, Simple, Compound and complex sentences and oral drilling of different sentence structures.

3.UNIT-III:

1. Practice of synonyms & Antonyms
2. One - word substitutes
3. practice of forming nouns, adjectives, Adverbs from verbs.
4. Practice of words which are always singular and which are always plural.

4. UNIT-IV :

1. Practice of various vowel sounds and consonant sounds in the lab.
2. Listening to speeches / news from BBC and other English news channels
3. Observation of stress and intonation.

5.UNIT –V :

1. Practice of arranging Jumbled Sentences in proper order.
2. Practice of Reading English newspapers with proper stress and intonation.
3. Practice of solving previous years' Question Papers of different competitive exam under General English part.

THE END

Semester-1I
201 - Micro Economic Analysis - II

Course objectives:

- i. To assess the alternative theories of the firm
- ii. To explain the pricing of the factors under various markets
- iii. To describe the theories of distribution
- iv. To analyse the issues of welfare economics
- v. To examine general equilibrium

Course outcomes:

- a. Students will know the alternative theories of the firm
- b. Students can understand how prices of various factors are determined
- c. Students can understand the theories of distribution
- d. Students will know various interpretations on welfare and economics
- e. Students can understand the general equilibrium

Syllabus:

Micro Economics is explaining basic concepts of economic theory. Hence, while teaching one can introduce and analyse live examples and current trends.

UNIT 1: Oligopoly, Monopsony and Bilateral Monopoly

Oligopoly-Non-collusive (Cournot, Bertrand, Edgeworth, Chamberlin, kinked demand curve and Stackelberg's solution) and collusive (Cartels and mergers, price leadership and basing point price system) models. Price and output determination under monopsony and bilateral monopoly.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students can understand the difference between collusive and non-collusive oligopoly
- Students will know how the price and output are determined under monopsony
- Students are able to understand about bilateral monopoly

UNIT 2. Alternative Theories of the Firm

Baumol's sales revenue maximization model; Williamson's model of managerial discretion; Marris model of managerial enterprise; Full cost pricing rule; Bain's limit pricing theory and its recent developments including Sylos-Labini's model.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students can understand the critical evaluation of marginal analysis
- Students will know about the alternative theories of the firm
- Students are able to understand Bain's limit pricing theory and its recent developments

UNIT 3: Theory of Factor Pricing

Neo-classical approach-Marginal productivity theory; Product exhaustion theorem; Elasticity of technical substitution, technical progress and factor shares; Theory of distribution in imperfect product and factor markets. Micro theories of distribution

Learning Outcomes:

- Students can understand the Marginal productivity theory of distribution
- Students will understand the technical progress and factor shares
- Students are able to know about Micro theories of distribution

UNIT 4: Welfare Economics

Pigovian welfare economics; Pareto optimal conditions; Value judgment; Social welfare function; Compensation principle; Theory of Second Best; Arrow's impossibility theorem; Rawl's theory of justice, equity-efficiency trade off.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students can understand the difference between old and new welfare economics
- Students will understand Social welfare function and Compensation principle
- Students are able to know Rawl's theory of justice, equity-efficiency trade off.

UNIT 5: General Equilibrium

Partial and general equilibrium, Walrasian excess demand and input-output approaches to general equilibrium, existence, stability and uniqueness of equilibrium and general equilibrium. A Graphical Treatment of the Two - Factor, Two commodity Two Consumer general Equilibrium System (2*2*2 Model), Money and General Equilibrium.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students can understand the difference between Partial and general equilibrium
- Students will understand Walrasian input-output approaches to general equilibrium
- Students are able to know about Money and General Equilibrium.

Basic Reading list:

Allen, R.G.D; Mathematical Analysis for Economists

Kreps, David M. (1990), A Course in Microeconomic Theory. Princeton University Press, Princeton.

Koutsoyiannis, A. (1979), Modern Microeconomics, (2nd Edition), Macmillan Press, London.

Layard, P.R.G. and A.W. Walters (1978), Microeconomic Theory, McGraw Hill, New York.

Sen, A. (1999), Microeconomics: Theory and Applications, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

Stigler, G. (1996), Theory of Price, (4th Edition), Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.

Varian, H. (2000), Microeconomic Analysis, W.W. Norton, New York

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M.A ECONOMICS MODEL QUESTION PAPER FOR 2ndSEMESTER 2019-2020 ADMITTED BATCH

DEGREE : P.G
 PROGRAMME: M.A
 SEMESTER : 2nd SEMESTER
 BRANCH : ECONOMICS
 SUBJECT CODE & NAME: ECO –S 202, MICRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS-II
 TIME: 3 HOURS

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS MAXIMUM MARKS: 75
PART-A (10X2=20 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM FIVE LINES

- 1 Oligopoly
- 2 Price Leadership
- 3 Managerial enterprise
- 4 Full cost pricing
- 5 Distribution
- 6 Factor shares
- 7 Welfare economics
- 8 Value judgment
- 9 Partial equilibrium
- 10 General equilibrium

PART-B (5X8=40 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM TWO TO THREE PAGES FOR EACH PART FOR EACH PART OF A & B MARKS DISTRIBUTION ALLOTTED AS FOLLOWS: (3&5),(4&4) or(5&3).

- 11 a Examine the models on non-collusive oligopoly
 b Explain the collusive oligopoly
 (OR)
- 12 a Describe the cartels and mergers in oligopoly
 b Explain the basing point pricing system in oligopoly
- 13 a Describe the Baumol's sales and revenue maximization model
 b Examine the Williamson's model of managerial discretion
 (OR)
- 14 a What is the Bain's limit pricing theory
 b Examine the Marris model of managerial enterprise
- 15 a Write on the Elasticity of technical substitution
 b Examine the technical progress and factor shares
 (OR)
- 16 a List out the Micro theories of distribution

- b Explain the Marginal productivity theory of distribution
- 17 a Explain the Pareto optimal conditions
b Examine the Rawl's theory of justice
(OR)
- 18 a Describe the Pigovian welfare economics
b Examine the Arrow's impossibility theorem
- 19 a Distinguish between partial and general equilibrium
b Examine the $2 \times 2 \times 2$ model of general equilibrium
(OR)
- 20 a Explain the Money and general equilibrium
b Write a note on existence, stability and uniqueness of equilibrium and general equilibrium

PART-C (1X15=15 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM SIX PAGES EITHER OF THE SINGLE QUESTIONS (OR) TWO EACH PARTS (a) & (b) FOR EACH PART 21 (a&b) & 22 (a&b) MARKS DISTRIBUTION ALLOTTED AS FOLLOWS: (5&10),(6&9),(9&6) or(10&5).

- 21 a Examine the price and output determination under monopoly
b Explain the price and output determination under bilateral monopoly
(OR)
- 22 a Examine the Walrasian excess demand and input-output approaches to general equilibrium
b Explain the Graphical Treatment of the Two - Factor, Two commodity Two Consumer general Equilibrium System

Semester-II 202 - Macro Economic Analysis-II

Course Educational Objectives:

- To define the term supply of money and the determination of supply of money.
- To explain the concept of Don Patinkins Real Balance effect and Baumol's, Tobin's portfolio selections models of demand for money.
- To analyze the asset markets in the open economy by Mundel-Flaming model.
- To illustrate the theory of inflation in the long run and short run Phillip's curve analysis.
- To find out various types of business cycles with relative efficacy of monetary and fiscal policies.

The Course Design:

The course Macro Economic Analysis - II is designed into five units.

Unit 1: Supply of Money

Financial intermediation a mechanistic model of bank deposit determination; A behavioural model of money supply determination, a demand determined money supply process; RBI approach to money supply; High powered money and money multiplier; budget deficits and money supply; money supply and open economy; control of money supply.

Learning Outcomes:

- By learning the concept of supply of money student can understand how the supply of money influence inflation and hoe the RBI control the supply of money in order to stabilize the economy.

Unit 2: Post-Keynesian Demand for Money

Post-Keynesian approaches to demand for money — Patinkin and the Real Balance Effect, Approaches of Baumol and Tobin; Friedman and the modern quantity theory; Crisis in Keynesian economics and the revival of monetarism.

Learning Outcomes:

- Student can understand by learning the concept of real balance effect, the purchasing power of the individual consumer is playing vital role in determination of Demand and supply of goods in the real markets.

Unit 3: Macroeconomics in an Open Economy

Mundell-Fleming model—Asset markets, expectations and exchange rates; Monetary approach to balance of payments.

Learning Outcomes:

- By learning the mundel Fleming model in the open economy how the balance of payments occur equilibrium and deficit in the economy in foreign transactions.

Unit 4: Theory of Inflation

Classical, Keynesian and Monetarist approaches to inflation; Structuralist theory of inflation; Philips curve analysis — Short run and long run Philips curve; Samuelson and Solow - the natural rate of unemployment hypothesis; Tobin's modified Philips curve; policies to control inflation; adaptive expectations and rational expectations;

Learning Outcomes:

- Student can understand how to control inflation introduce to bring the economy in equilibrium conditions

Unit 5: Business Cycles and New Classical Macro Economics

Theories of Schumpeter, Kaldor, Samuelson and Hicks, Goodwin's model; Control of business cycles— relative efficacy of monetary and fiscal policies.

Learning Outcomes:

- By learning different concepts in the business cycles, student can understand the various stages of economic booms and depressions occurring over the period of time in the economy

BASIC READING LIST

- Ackley, G.(1978),Macroeconomics: Theory and Policy, Macmillan, New York.
- Blackhouse, R. and A.Salansi (Eds.) (2000), Macroeconomics and the Real World (2Vols.), Oxford University Press, London.
- Branson, W.A. (1989), Macroeconomic Theory and Policy, (3rdEdition), Harper and Row, New York.
- Dornbusch,R. and F.Stanley (1997),Macroeconomics, McGraw Hill,Inc.,New York.
- Hall,R.E. and J.B.Taylor(1986),Macroeconomics. W.W.Norton, New York.

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M.A ECONOMICS MODEL QUESTION PAPER FOR 2nd SEMESTER 2019-2020 ADMITTED BATCH

DEGREE : P.G
PROGRAMME: M.A
SEMESTER : 2nd SEMESTER
BRANCH : ECONOMICS
SUBJECT CODE & NAME: ECO –S 202, MACRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS-II
TIME: 3 HOURS

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 75

PART-A (10X2=20 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM FIVE LINES

- 1Q. In common parlance what is supply of money?
- 2Q. Explain the traditional; and Keynesian views of money supply?
- 3Q. What is Real Balance effect?
- 4Q. Tobin describes three types of investors in portfolio selection model find out?
- 5Q. In Macro Economic Policy, what is meant by OKUN'S Law?
- 6Q. Explain the SWAN model of internal and external balances?
- 7Q. What is inflation? Draw out different names of Inflation?
- 8Q. What is inflationary gap?
- 9Q. What do you mean by a business cycle?
- 10Q. Explain the four phases of business cycle?

PART-B (5X8=40 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM TWO TO THREE PAGES FOR EACH PART
FOR EACH PART OF A & B MARKS DISTRIBUTION ALLOTTED AS FOLLOWS: (3&5), (4&4) or (5&3).

- 11Q: (a) Explain the concept of High powered money?
(b) Explain the measures of money in India?
(OR)
- 12Q: (a) Explain the determination of money supply?
(b) Explain the concept of money multiplier?
- 13Q: (a) Explain the theory of Real Balance effect?
(b) Discuss the Tobin's portfolio model of Risk version theory?
(OR)
- 14Q: (a) Explain the Baumol's theory of Demand for money?
(b) Explain the Friedman's quantity theory?
- 15Q: (a) Explain the Macro Economic policy of SWAN model?
(b) Explain the conflict between full employment and balance of payment?
(OR)
- 16Q: (a) Explain the Mundel flaming model of Macro Economic policy in open economy?
(b) Explain the concept of Internal and External balance of Jhonson's model?
- 17Q: (a) Explain the Keynes theory of Demand full inflation?
(b) Explain the Structuralists theory of Inflation?

(OR)

18Q: (a) Explain the concept of cost push inflation?
(b) Explain the inflationary gap?

19Q: (a) Explain the Schumpeter's theory of innovation?
(b) Explain the Hicks theory of business cycles?

(OR)

20Q: (a) Explain the Kaldor's model of business cycle?
(b) Explain the theory of Keynes business cycle?

PART-C (1X15=15 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM SIX PAGES EITHER OF THE SINGLE QUESTIONS (OR) TWO EACH PARTS (a) & (b) FOR EACH PART 21 (a&b) & 22 (a&b) MARKS DISTRIBUTION ALLOTTED AS FOLLOWS: (5&10),(6&9),(9&6) or (10&5).

21Q: (a) How the central bank control the supply of money? Critically examine?
(b) Explain the crisis of Keynesian demand for money and revival of monetarism?

(OR)

22Q: (a) Explain the Long run phillips curve and how Tobin modified Phillips curve?
(b) Explain the relative efficacy of monetary and fiscal policies in the economy?

Semester-II
203 - Statistical Methods for Economic Analysis

Course Educational Objectives:

Learners are resolved to:

- correlation concept, assumptions, limitations of simple correlation, Karl Pearson's and Spearman's rank correlation and lines of regression,
- various growth curves of production and analysis,
- approaches for the study of probability,
- most important distributions and properties and their applications,
- meaning, importance and merits of different types of sampling,
- properties of parametric and non-parametric tests, formulation of null and alternative hypotheses in testing hypothesis problems and areas of application.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the course the students will be able to:

- solve problems on correlation, estimate regression equations and interpret,
- estimate growth curves of production and analyze curves,
- identify the practical utility of these probability functions in real world situation,
- know the techniques of sampling and able to apply when required,
- formulate null and alternative hypotheses,
- understand t and F tests that are to be applied in different situations based on the available information.
- calculate chi-square for testing the goodness of fit,

The Course Design:

The course is designed into five units.

Unit 1 - Correlation and Regression Analysis

Meaning, assumptions and limitations of simple correlation and regression analysis; Karl Pearson's product moment and Spearman's rank correlation coefficients and their properties; lines of regression; standard error of estimation.

Learning outcome:

After finishing the unit students will be able to:

- understand the limitations of correlation,
- calculate Karl Pearson's and Spearman's rank correlation coefficient and find difference between them,
- estimate simple regression coefficients and interpret them.

Unit 2 - Methods of Estimation of Non-Linear Equations

Partial and multiple correlation (application of partial and multiple correlation only): methods of estimation of non-linear equations – parabolic, exponential, geometric, modified exponential, logistic curve.

Learning outcome:

After completing the unit students will be able to:

- know merits and limitation of partial and multiple correlation analysis,
- estimate parabolic equation and exponential equation and interpret it,
- frame an idea about various growth curves of production in economics and estimate it.

Unit 3 - Experiments and Properties of Probability Distributions

Deterministic and non-deterministic experiments; various types of events – classical and empirical definitions of probability; laws of addition and multiplication; conditional probability; elementary concept of random variable; probability mass and density functions; properties (without derivations) of Binomial, Poisson and Normal distributions.

Learning outcome:

After completing the unit the students will be able to:

- understand difference between deterministic and non-deterministic experiments,
- have an idea on the concept of random variable,
- learn properties of binomial, Poisson distribution, know the importance of normal curve and interpret it.

Unit 4 - Theory of Sampling

Basic concept of sampling – random and non-random sampling; simple random; stratified random and probability proportion to size of sampling; concept of an estimator and its sampling distribution.

Learning outcome:

After completing the unit the students will be able to:

- know the importance and merits of random and non-random sampling,
- get capability to apply the techniques of sampling,
- distinguish various terms associated with estimation.

Unit 5 – Statistical Hypotheses

Formulation of statistical hypotheses – null and alternative; goodness of fit; confidence intervals and level of significance; hypothesis testing based on Z, t, χ^2 (Chi-square) and F tests; Type 1 and Type 2 errors.

Learning outcome:

After completing the unit the students will be able to:

- understand meaning of statistical hypotheses
- formulate null hypothesis,
- recognise the error in framing of hypotheses.

Text Books

Gupta, S.C. (1993), Fundamentals of Applied Statistics, S. Chand & Sons, New Delhi.
 Gupta, S.P. (1993), Introduction to Statistical Methods. S. Chand & Sons, New Delhi.
 Wonnacott T H & Wonnacott R J, (Ed), (1990) Introductory Statistics, Wiley, NJ.

References

Speigal, M.R. (1992), Theory and Problems of Statistics, McGraw Hill Book Co., London
 Tokunaga, Howard T. (2018) Fundamental Statistics for the Social and Behavioral Sciences, Sage, New Delhi
 Singh, Kular. (2007) Quantitative Social Research Methods, sage, New Delhi.

Online Sources:

<https://statisticalhorizons.com>
<https://www.statistics.com>
<https://stattrek.com>
<https://www.statista.com>

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M.A ECONOMICS MODEL QUESTION PAPER FOR 2nd SEMESTER 2019-2020 ADMITTED BATCH

DEGREE : P.G
PROGRAMME: M.A
SEMESTER : 2nd SEMESTER
BRANCH : ECONOMICS
SUBJECT CODE & NAME: ECO –S 203, STATISTICAL METHODS FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
TIME: 3 HOURS

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS MAXIMUM MARKS: 75
PART-A (10X2=20 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM FIVE LINES

1. Find the mean scores of two examination papers

P - 1	74	73	65	75	68	72	69	71	83	68	68
P - 2	75	83	69	77	71	77	68	76	84	69	71

2. Write the three types of correlation?
3. Define partial correlation.
4. What is curve fitting?
5. Nnn-deterministic experiments.
6. Define Poisson distribution.
7. Census method.
8. What is an estimator?
9. Define alternative hypothesis.
10. What is Type I error.

PART-B (5X8=40 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM TWO TO THREE PAGES FOR EACH PART FOR EACH PART OF A & B MARKS DISTRIBUTION ALLOTTED AS FOLLOWS: (3&5),(4&4) or(5&3).

11. a) The following data gives the average weights for given heights of students in a class. Calculate the product moment correlation coefficient.

Heights (X cms)	140	143	146	145	151	160
Weights (Y kgs)	64.1	62.9	65.1	63.8	55.4	57.2

- b) Standard error of estimation.

OR

12. a) What are the advantages of rank correlation coefficient?

- b) Estimate all multiple correlation coefficients, given $r_{12} = 0.25$; $r_{23} = 0.36$;
 $r_{13} = 0.47$

13. a) The production data of steel in a factory in the past 8 years is given bellow.
Year : 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994
Production: 75 86 98 90 96 108 124 140
Fit a second degree parabola.

- b) Explain the importance of logistic curve in economics.

OR

14. a) Use the least square method to determine the equation of line of best fit for the data

X	8	2	11	6	5	4	12	6	11
Y	3	10	3	6	8	12	1	9	14

- b) What are the properties of binomial distribution?

15. a) What is sampling? Name the various methods of sampling and explain them in brief.

- b) Briefly explain the advantages of sampling.

OR

16. a) Explain the probability laws of addition and multiplication.

- b) Properties of Poisson distribution.

17. a) Explain various methods of random sampling

- b) Properties of a good estimator.

OR

18. a) What are various types of events?

- b) Discuss the importance of normal distribution in economics.

19. a) What is level of significance? Explain its importance.

- b) A sample of 500 persons with particular disease was selected. Out of these 160

were treated with medicine and others were not. The results are as follows:

	Treated with medicine	Not treated
Got disease	9	16
Not get disease	151	324

Test the effectiveness of medicine.

OR

20. a) Properties of chi square curve.
b) Briefly discuss the steps involved in testing of hypothesis with an example

PART-C (1X15=15 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM SIX PAGES EITHER OF THE SINGLE QUESTIONS (OR) TWO EACH PARTS (a) & (b) FOR EACH PART 21 (a&b) & 22 (a&b) MARKS DISTRIBUTION ALLOTTED AS FOLLOWS: (5&10),(6&9),(9&6) or(10&5).

21. a) The heights (in cms) and weight (in kgs) of 9 basketball players on a team are

Height (X)	186	189	190	192	193	193	198	201	203
Weight (Y)	85	85	86	90	87	91	93	103	

 Calculate the coefficient of determination and also estimate a line of regression
 b) Discuss various non-random sampling methods and its advantages.

OR

22. a) What is normal distribution? Describe its properties in detail.
b) Explain the steps involved in testing of hypothesis with an example.

Semester- II
204 - Public Economics- II

Course Educational Objectives:

- Enhance knowledge about public debt and sources of public debt,
- Define fiscal policy and explain its objectives.
- Learn the concept of fiscal federalism and methods of fiscal adjustment,
- Study the difference between center state financial relations and to explain recommendations of the successive finance commission,
- Create awareness on tax structure in India.

Course Outcomes:

- Know about the concept of public debt.
- Get a deeper knowledge about fiscal policy
- Identify the fiscal federalism methods,
- Know about the difference in the resources of the center and the states.
- Identify the historical and developmental aspect on India's tax structure.

The Course Design:

The course Public Economics - II is designed into five units.

UNIT 1: Public Debt

Public debt-Sources of public debt –classification of public debt – Classical and Keynesian views-methods of debt redemption-objectives and principles of public debt management and repayment –Debt through created money –Public borrowing and price level –Recent trends in public debt in India –Public debt and economic development in India.

Learning Outcomes:

- Understand the classification of public debt,
- Assess the burden of internal and external debt.
- Know recent trends in public debt in India.

UNIT 2: Fiscal Policy

Classical concept of fiscal policy; Keynesian and modern concept of fiscal policy; objectives of fiscal policy in developing countries - full employment, anti-inflation, economic growth, redistribution of income and wealth; interdependence of fiscal and monetary policies; budgetary deficits and its implications ;Fiscal policy for stabilization - automatic vs. discretionary stabilization; Alternative measures of resource mobilization and their impact on growth, distribution and prices; Balanced budget multiplier.

Learning Outcomes:

- Understand classical and modern concept of fiscal policy,
- Study and understand the objectives of fiscal policy,
- Observe budgetary deficits practically.

UNIT 3: Fiscal Federalism

Principles of Multi-Unit Finance; Vertical and Horizontal imbalances, Fiscal adjustment, Methods of Fiscal Adjustment, Theory of grants-Fiscal Federalism in India-Constitutional Provisions-Assignment of functions and sources of Revenue-Finance Commission and Planning Commission.-NITI ayog

Learning Outcomes:

- Gain knowledge on fiscal federalism,
- Get awareness on the theory of grants,
- Able to differentiate finance commission and planning commission.

UNIT 4: Centre - State Financial Relations

Centre State Financial relations in India- Recommendations of the successive Finance Commissions - Resource transfer from Union to States; Planning Commission-NITI ayog; Devolution of resources and Grants: Criteria for transfer of resources-Problems of States ' resources and indebtedness- transfer of resources from Union and States to Local Bodies

Learning Outcomes:

- Able to understand the relation between center state financial relations in India,
- Study the recommendations of the successive finance commissions,
- Know how to transfer resource from union and states to local bodies

UNIT 5: Indian Tax Structure

Indian tax system; Revenue of the Union, States and Local Bodies; Major taxes in India: base of taxes, direct and indirect taxes, taxation of agriculture, expenditure tax, reforms in direct and indirect taxes, taxes on services; non-tax revenue of Centre, State and Local Bodies; Analysis of Central and State government budgets; Lack of flexibility in Central and State budgets, shrinking size of development finance through budgets; Trends in public expenditure and public debt; Fiscal crisis and fiscal sector reforms in India; Aims and Objectives of GST.

Learning Outcomes:

- Know the sources of revenue to center, state and local bodies,
- Observe the reforms in direct and indirect taxes,
- Gain insight knowledge on GST.

Text Books

Musgrave,R.A.(1959),The Theory of Public Finance, McGraw Hill, Kogakhusa, Tokyo.

Musgrave,R.A. and P.B.Musgrave (1976), Public Financein Theory and Practice, McGraw Hill, Kogakusha,Tokyo.

Goode,R.(1986),Government Finance in Developing Countries. Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.

References

Atkinson, A.B.andJ.E.Siglitz (1980), Lectures on Public Economics. Tata McGraw Hill, New York.

Auerbach,A.J .and M.Feldstern(Eds.) (1985),Handbook of Public Economics,Vol.I, North Holland, Amsterdam.

Buchanan,J.M.(1970),The Public Finances, Richard D.li-win, Homewood.

Houghton,J.M.(1970),The Public Finance: Selected Readings, Penguin, Harmondsworth.

Jha,R.(1998),Modern Public Economics. Routledge, Londo, U.K.

Shoup, C.S. (1970), *Public Finance*. Aldine, Chicago.

Shome, P. (Ed.) (1995), *Tax Policy: Handbook*, Tax Division, Fiscal Affairs Department, International Monetary Fund, Washington D.C.

Online sources:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_economics

<https://www.coursera.org/learn/public-economics>

<https://economics.colostate.edu/seminars/fields/public/>

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
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ETCHERLA-532410

M.A ECONOMICS MODEL QUESTION PAPER FOR 2nd SEMESTER 2019-2020 ADMITTED BATCH

DEGREE : P.G
PROGRAMME: M.A
SEMESTER : 2nd SEMESTER
BRANCH : ECONOMICS
SUBJECT CODE & NAME: ECO –S 204, Public Economics-II
TIME: 3 HOURS

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 75

PART-A (10X2=20 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM FIVE LINES

- 1Q. Public debt
- 2Q. External public debt
- 3Q. Fiscal policy
- 4Q. Full Employment
- 5Q. Multi - Unit finance
- 6Q. NITI Ayog
- 7Q. Grants
- 8Q. Planning commission
- 9Q. Expenditure tax
- 10Q. GST

PART-B (5X8=40 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM TWO TO THREE PAGES FOR EACH PART FOR EACH PART OF A & B MARKS DISTRIBUTION ALLOTTED AS FOLLOWS: (3&5),(4&4) or (5&3).

- 11Q: (a) What is mean by public debt?
(b) Sources of public debt.
(OR)
- 12Q: (a) What are the various objectives and principles of public debt management and Repayment?
(b) What are the recent trends in public debt in India?
- 13Q: (a) Explain the classical concept of Fiscal policy.
(b) What are the objectives of fiscal policy in developing countries.
(OR)
- 14Q: (a) Discuss the interdependence of Fiscal and monetary policies.
(b) Balanced budget multiplier.
- 15Q: (a) Explain the principles of multi-unit finance.
(b) Theory of grants.
(OR)
- 16Q: (a) Discuss about the finance commission.
(b) NITI Ayog.

17Q: (a) What are the relations between the centre and state in India?
(b) Recommendations of the successive finance commission.

(OR)

18Q: (a) What are the objectives of NITI Ayog?
(b) Discuss about transfer of resources from union and states to local bodies.

19Q: (a) Discuss about Indian tax system.
(b) What are the major taxes in India?

(OR)

20Q: (a) Reforms in direct and indirect taxes.
(b) Non-Tax revenue of centre, state and local bodies.

PART-C (1X15=15 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM SIX PAGES EITHER OF THE SINGLE QUESTIONS (OR) TWO EACH PARTS (a) & (b) FOR EACH PART 21 (a&b) & 22 (a&b) MARKS DISTRIBUTION ALLOTTED AS FOLLOWS: (5&10),(6&9),(9&6) or(10&5).

21Q: (a) Discuss about public debt and Economic development in India.
(b) Explain the Keynesian and modern concept of fiscal policy.

(OR)

22Q: (a) What are the main functions of NITI Ayog?
(b) What is GST and types of GST?

Semester-II**205 - Andhra Pradesh Economic Policy****Course Educational Objectives:**

- Impart knowledge about different policies of the state government.
- Introduce learners to the basic structure and problems of bifurcated Andhra Pradesh.
- Make the students aware of growth trends about industrialization in Andhra Pradesh.
- Enable learners to know the changes taken place in agriculture sector in Andhra Pradesh.
- Help learners in identifying the importance of services sector in Andhra Pradesh.

Course Outcomes:

- Analyze the changes in gross State Domestic Product (G.S.D.P) of Andhra Pradesh
- Understand the functioning of planning mechanism in Andhra Pradesh.
- Know about the policies relating to agriculture sector in Andhra Pradesh.
- Able to understand the structural transformation of industrial sector in Andhra Pradesh.
- Identify and suggest measures to strengthen services sector in Andhra Pradesh

The course design:

The course “**Andhra Pradesh economic Policy**” is designed in to five units.

UNIT-1: Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Andhra Pradesh:

Growth trends in Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Andhra Pradesh after bifurcation (Since 2011-2012) – Contribution of agriculture, industry and services sectors to GSDP of Andhra Pradesh - per capita income as a measure of economic development in Andhra Pradesh- status of Human Development Index (HDI) in Andhra Pradesh.

Learning Outcomes:

- Know the contribution of different sectors to GSDP of Andhra Pradesh.
- Analyze the changes in per capita income and HDI in Andhra Pradesh.
- Understand the methods of estimating GSDP.

UNIT-2: Economic Planning Process in Andhra Pradesh:

Composition of state planning mechanism in Andhra Pradesh –priorities and resource allocation pattern in five-year plans of Andhra Pradesh – financing five-year plans in Andhra Pradesh- achievements and failures of five year plans in Andhra Pradesh – critical assessment of Public Distribution System (P.D.S) in Andhra Pradesh.

Learning Outcomes:

- Know about the functioning of state planning mechanism.
- Analyze the achievements and failures of five year plans in Andhra Pradesh.
- Understand the functioning of PDS in Andhra Pradesh.

UNIT-3: Agriculture Sector in Andhra Pradesh:

Contribution of agriculture to income and employment in Andhra Pradesh - implementation of land reforms in Andhra Pradesh – extension of irrigated area - cropping patterns - sources of agriculture finance - agricultural subsidies ; both input and investment subsidies.

Learning Outcomes:

- Understand the contribution of agriculture to income and employment in Andhra Pradesh.
- Know the sources of agriculture finance in Andhra Pradesh
- Analyze the impact of agriculture subsidies in Andhra Pradesh.

UNIT-4: Industrial Sector in Andhra Pradesh:

Growth and structural transformation of industries in Andhra Pradesh –different central and state level Institutional sources of industrial finance– industrial corridors and its role in industrial development in Andhra Pradesh- Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in Andhra Pradesh – bottlenecks for industrial development in Andhra Pradesh.

Learning Outcomes:

- Analyze the growth trends in industrial development in Andhra Pradesh
- Identify the Problems of industries in Andhra Pradesh.
- Know the role of industrial corridors and SEZs in Andhra Pradesh.

UNIT-5: Services Sector in Andhra Pradesh:

Importance of services sector in promoting economic development in Andhra Pradesh-importance and growth with special reference to transport, tourism and communication and information technology (IT) sectors.

Learning Outcomes:

- Know the contribution of services sector in Andhra Pradesh economy.
- Understand the role of transport, tourism sectors in Andhra Pradesh economy.
- Understand the role of communications and IT sectors in Andhra Pradesh economy

Learning Resources:

Text Books:

- SundaraRao .M. (2015) “Andhra Pradesh Economy-Development”, Telugu Academy publication, Hyderabad.
- Laxmana Rao. V-“Economic Growth of A.P”.
- S.Mahendra Dev- “Inclusive Growth of Andhra Pradesh”.

References:

- Socio-Economic Survey (Annual) Government of A.P. (Planning Department).
- Andhra Pradesh Center for Economic and Social Sciences (APCESS) reports.
- Human Development Report of Andhra Pradesh2011.
- Selected Socio- Economic Indicators – (Annual) Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Government of A.P.

Online Resources:

- <https://www.aponline.gov.in>
- <https://www.ibef.org/industry>

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M.A ECONOMICS MODEL QUESTION PAPER FOR 2nd SEMESTER 2019-2020 ADMITTED BATCH

DEGREE : P.G
PROGRAMME: M.A
SEMESTER : 2nd SEMESTER
BRANCH : ECONOMICS
SUBJECT CODE & NAME: ECO –S 205, Andhra Pradesh Economic Policy
TIME: 3 HOURS

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 75

PART-A (10X2=20 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM FIVE LINES

- 1Q. Gross State Domestic Product (G.S.D.P).
- 2Q. Human Development Index of Andhra Pradesh.
- 3Q. State Planning Board of Andhra Pradesh.
- 4Q. Public Distribution System (P.D.S).
- 5Q. Irrigated Area in Andhra Pradesh.
- 6Q. Agriculture Subsidies.
- 7Q. Special Economic Zones (SEZs).
- 8Q. Industrial Corridors.
- 9Q. Tourism Sector in Andhra Pradesh.
- 10Q. Communication & Information Technology (IT).

PART-B (5X8=40 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM TWO TO THREE PAGES FOR EACH PART FOR EACH PART OF A & B MARKS DISTRIBUTION ALLOTTED AS FOLLOWS: (3&5),(4&4) or (5&3).

- 11Q: (a) Explain the Growth trends in Gross State Domestic Product (G.S.D.P) of Andhra Pradesh since 2011-2012.
(b) Explain the importance of Per capita income as a measure of economic development in Andhra Pradesh.
- (OR)
- 12Q: (a) Explain the role of Human Development Index (H.D.I) as a measure of economic Development in Andhra Pradesh.
(b) How do you justify the statement that the "services sector is a driving force in pushing up the overall economic development in Andhra Pradesh.
- 13Q: (a) Explain about the composition of state planning mechanism in Andhra Pradesh.
(b) Describe about the priorities and resource allocation pattern in five year plans of Andhra Pradesh.
- (OR)
- 14Q: (a) Explain the manner of financing five year plans in Andhra Pradesh.
(b) Critically assess the functioning of Public Distribution System (P.D.S) in Andhra Pradesh.
- 15Q: (a) Analyze the contribution of agriculture to income and employment in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Write about the extension of irrigated area in Andhra Pradesh.

(OR)

16Q: (a) Examine the cropping pattern in view of assuring food security in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Write about different sources of agriculture finance in Andhra Pradesh.

17Q: (a) Discuss the growth and structural transformation of industries in in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Explain the role of Special Economic Zone (SEZs) in Industrial development of in Andhra Pradesh.

(OR)

18Q: (a) what are the bottlenecks for industrial development in in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Analyze the role of industrial corridors in development of industries in Andhra Pradesh.

19Q: (a) Explain the importance and growth of transport sector in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Write about the share of services sector in Andhra Pradesh.

(OR)

20Q: (a) Analyze the importance of tourism sector in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Describe the role of information technology (IT) sector in Andhra Pradesh.

PART-C (1X15=15 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM SIX PAGES EITHER OF THE SINGLE QUESTIONS (OR) TWO EACH PARTS (a) & (b) FOR EACH PART 21 (a&b) & 22 (a&b) MARKS DISTRIBUTION ALLOTTED AS FOLLOWS: (5&10),(6&9),(9&6) or(10&5).

21Q: (a) Analyze the contribution of different sector to GSDP in Andhra Pradesh in view of knowing Structural changes taken place in the state economy.

(b) Critically examine the performance of five year plans in Andhra Pradesh in making the state Progressive.

(OR)

22Q: (a) critically analyze the implementation of land reforms in Andhra Pradesh in view of reorganizing the ownership rights.

(b) Analyze different central and state level institutional sources of industrial finance in Andhra Pradesh.

Semester –II

COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Course objectives:

- 1 The main objective of this course is to develop instructional strategies to develop the written, verbal, non-verbal, and communication skills of post graduate students.
- 2 To improve communication skills in English among the student in both oral and written form as per the needs of the job market and to enable the students face the job interviews confidently
3. To make the students present a paper in seminar to understand nature and scope of presentation skills to have and overall about various papers presentation
4. To familiarize the student with process of writing resumes to different companies and organizations.
5. To crack and awareness among the students on how to write job applications to different organizations effectively and impressively.
6. To make the students to understand value of time and utilize in proper way .

Course Outcomes:

1. The student will able to face interview successes fully through communication situations and participate in such presentations with confidence.
2. Gain learning by themselves to improve writing skills and effectively presents wherever they need .
3. Be self-confident and change to adapt to job culture by being learned interview skills and improve professionally life .
4. Successfully and smoothly running organization by conducts meetings effectively in real life situations.
5. Analyse to enhance professional exposure through various referencing and bibliography
6. By gathering and Synthesis data and making oral and written presentations on the same.

UNIT -I**FEATURES OF COMMUNICATION :**

Meaning, Objectives and Functions; process of communication, modes of Communication - Various Types Communication-Verbal and non-verbal Communication.

UNIT-II**INTERVIEW SKILLS:**

Nature and scope of interview, kinds of interview-one to one interview, panel interview, Skype interview, telephone interview group interview, walk in interview, interview preparation techniques, Mock interview practice and group discussion.

UNIT -III**COMMUNICATION THROUGH WRITING:**

Punctuation, paragraph writing, note taking, note making , précis writing ,expansion, report writing ,essay writing, message writing, writing Emails, Resume writing,

UNIT-IV**EFFECTIVE MEETINGS :**

- a. Notice Writing: Introduction, Notice Format, Topics, Examples and Samples.
- b. Agenda: Professional Agenda, Template, Example.
- c. Minutes and Different Steps to write Minutes.
- d. Reviewing: Tips and Tricks of review.
- e. Editing: Importance of Editing, Types of Editing, Guidelines of Editing.
- f. Proof Reading and Copy- Editing,
- g. Referencing and Bibliography.

UNIT -V**ORAL COMMUNICATION:**

Role-play, describing a process, Telephone conversation, storytelling incident narration, describing oneself, presentation skills and stages of presentation skills.

Suggested Reading:

- 1 Madhavi Apte , "A Course in English communication", Prentice-Hall of India, 2007
- 2 Leena Sen , "Communication Skills", Prentice-Hall of India, 2005
- 2 Dr. Shalini Verma, "Body Language- Your Success Mantra", S Chand, 2006
- 3 English for Foundation Books by M. A. Yadugiri and GeethaBhaskar.
- 4 Developing Communication Skills by Krishna Mohan and Meera Benerji. (2nd Edition,Macmillan2010).
- 5 Language Use in Industries by Kamlesh Sadanand – Bahri Publications,1993.
- 6 English and Soft Skills by S. P. Dhanavel (OrientBlackswan).
- 7 Communication Skills for Technical students by T. M. Farhatullah (Orient Longman).
- 8 The Basics of Communication by SteveDuck.

Semester-III**301 - Economic Growth:****Course Educational Objectives:**

- To define the concept of economic growth and economic development and to find out the factors affecting economic growth and to analyse the features of modern economic growth.
- To explain the theory of Marx, Harrod- Domar models and critical views of neoclassical growth analysis.
- To examine the vicious circle of poverty, circular causation, unlimited supply of labour in under developed countries.
- To analyse the production function of Kaldor's model and new (Endogenous) growth theory and macro determinants of growth.
- To find out the economic inequalities and economic growth, the measurement of inequality. Inequality in income and growth

The Course Design:

The course Economic Growth is designed into five units.

UNIT 1: Economic Growth and Economic Development:

Factors affecting economic growth; capital and labour; modern economic growth-basic features-technical progress. – characteristic features of developing countries – need for sustainable development.

Learning Outcomes:

- Student can understand the significance difference between economic growth and economic development and basic modern economic features.

UNIT 2: Theories of Economic Growth and Basic Features:

Classical theories ; Marxian approach ; Harrod –Domar Model - instability in the growth process; Neo classical growth models – Solow's model; Cambridge criticism on Neo-classical growth analysis.

Learning Outcomes:

- Student can learn the static economic growth and dynamic economic growth by studying Harrod and Domar growth model.

UNIT 3: Partial theories of growth

Vicious circle of poverty, circular causation; unlimited supply of labour; big push; balanced and unbalanced growth strategies - critical minimum effort thesis - low level equilibrium trap.

Learning Outcomes:

- By analyzing the different growth theories student can understand which model is suitable for developing countries.

UNIT 4: Production function approach to growth analysis:

Total factor productivity and growth - Kaldor's model; New (endogenous) growth theory and macro determinants of growth; human capital and growth- cross country differences in growth and convergence.

Learning Outcomes:

- By learning new growth theories student can understand the use of human capital and growth convergences in different countries

Unit 5: Economic Inequality and Economic Growth

Measurement of inequality; inequality, income and growth-the inverted U hypothesis; inequality, savings, income and growth-evidence on inequality and growth.

Learning Outcomes:

- By studying different countries inequalities, student can understand economic inequalities and income inequalities in the global economy.

Basic Reference Books:

- G.M.Meier and J.E.Rauch (2000) “Leading Issues in Economic Development”. OUP
- A.P.Thirlwall, (1999) “Growth and Development” Sixth Edition, McMillan.
- Debraj Ray (1998), “DevelopmentEconomics” OUP.
- Dholakia, Dholakia (1998), “Theory of Economic Growth”, MacMillan.
- M.P.Tadaro (1997), “Economic Development” (Sixth Edition), Addisan Wesley.
- Suman K.Mukherjee (1994), Text Book of “Economic Developmen”, Orient Longman.
- A.K.Sen (1990)(Ed.), “Growth Economics”, Penguin
- B.Higgins (1989), “Economic Development”, W.W.Nortan
- Arthur Lewis (1955), “The Theory of Economic Growth”, George Allen and Unwin

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M.A ECONOMICS MODEL QUESTION PAPER FOR 3rd SEMESTER 2019-2020 ADMITTED BATCH

DEGREE : P.G
PROGRAMME: M.A
SEMESTER : 3rd SEMESTER
BRANCH : ECONOMICS
SUBJECT CODE & NAME: ECO –S 301, ECONOMIC GROWTH
TIME: 3 HOURS

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

MAXIMUM MARKS:

75

PART-A (10X2=20 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM FIVE LINES

- 1Q. Economic Growth
- 2Q. Sustainable Development
- 3Q. Harrod Model
- 4Q. Solow's Model
- 5Q. Poverty
- 6Q. Big push theory
- 7Q. Production
- 8Q. Human capital
- 9Q. Inequality
- 10Q. Income and Growth

PART-B (5X8=40 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM TWO TO THREE PAGES FOR EACH PART FOR EACH PART OF A & B MARKS DISTRIBUTION ALLOTTED AS FOLLOWS: (3&5),(4&4) or (5&3).

- 11Q: (a) Define Economic Growth and explain the factors affecting of Economic growth?
(b) Write an explanatory note on modern Economic Growth.
(OR)
- 12Q: (a) What are the main characteristics features of developing countries.
(b) Explain the role of sustainable development on Economic Growth.
- 13Q: (a) critically examine the theory of Marxian approach.
(b) Explain Harrod –Domar model of Economic Growth.
(OR)
- 14Q: (a) Write an explanatory note on Cambridge criticism on Neo-Classical growth analysis.
(b) Explain the Solow's model of Economic growth.
- 15Q: (a) Explain the Lewis model of "Unlimited supply of labour and Economic Growth."
(b) Explain the Big-Push theory.

(OR)

16Q: (a) Explain Leibenstein's theory of "Critical Minimum efforts".
 (b) Explain the theory of "Low level equilibrium Trap".

17Q: (a) Write a note on total factor productivity and growth?
 (b) Explain kaldor's model of growt.

(OR)

18Q: (a) Out line Romer's endogenous growth growth mode.
 (b) Explain the concept of human capital and its impact on Economic growth.

19Q: (a) Explain the impact of income inequality on Economic growth.
 (b) What are the measurements of inequality?

(OR)

20Q: (a) Who invented vicious circle of poverty.
 (b) Explain Kuznet's inverted "U" hypothesis.

PART-C (1X15=15 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM SIX PAGES EITHER OF THE SINGLE QUESTIONS (OR) TWO EACH PARTS (a) & (b) FOR EACH PART 21 (a&b) & 22 (a&b) MARKS DISTRIBUTION ALLOTTED AS FOLLOWS: (5&10),(6&9),(9&6) or(10&5).

21Q: (a) Write note on Classical theories of Economic Growth.
 (b) Briefly write about balanced and unbalanced growth strategies.

(OR)

22Q: (a) Define the term Economic growth and distinguish between growth and development.

(b) Discuss Lorenz curve and Gini co-efficient as measures of income inequalities.

Semester-III
302 - International Trade

Course objectives:

- i. To explain the pure theories of international trade
- ii. To analyse various concepts of terms of trade and their uses
- iii. To describe free trade vs. protection
- iv. To examine trade intervention mechanism
- v. To know the importance of international economic integration

Course outcomes:

- a. Students will know the critical overview on trade theories with empirical evidences
- b. Students can understand how TOT are measured
- c. Students can judge the importance of free trade and protective trade
- d. Students will know various tools of trade barriers
- e. Students can understand the stages of international economic integration

Syllabus:

UNIT 1: Theory of International Trade:

The pure theory of International Trade - Theories of absolute advantage, comparative advantage and opportunity costs; Factor endowments and Heckscher - Ohlin theory of trade- Factor--price equalisation theorem-Empirical testing of H-O. Model--The Leontief paradox; Kravis' and Linder's theory of Trade.

Learning outcomes:

- Students can understand various theories of International Trade
- Students will know what are the bases of International Trade
- Students are able to understand about The Leontief paradox

UNIT 2: Terms of Trade and Gains from Trade:

Concepts of Terms of trade, their uses and limitations; Measurement and gains from International trade and their distribution- different approaches of gains from trade and their distribution; Terms of trade and economic growth.

Learning outcomes:

- Students can understand the difference between concepts of Terms of trade
- Students will know how the gains from International trade are measured
- Students are able to understand about Terms of trade and economic growth

UNIT 3: Trade Interventions:

Free Trade vs. Protection, Trade restrictions-tariffs, quotas and non-tariff barriers; Stolper-Samuelson Theorem; The political economy of non-tariff barriers and their implications; Trade under imperfectly competitive markets.

Learning outcomes:

- Students can understand the difference between Free Trade and Protection
- Students will know the political economy of non-tariff barriers and their implications
Students are able to understand about Trade under imperfectly competitive markets

UNIT 4: Trade and Development:

Trade as an Engine of Growth- comments by different economists; Prebisch and Singers' debate on Secular Deterioration hypothesis. International trade and Rybezynski Theorem; International trade and Immiserising Growth-Jagadeesh Bhagavathi

Learning outcomes:

- Students can understand how trade as an Engine of Growth
- Students will know the concept of secular deterioration hypothesis
- Students are able to understand about Immiserising Growth

UNIT 5: International Economic Integration:

Forms of economic cooperation-Free Trade Area, Customs Union and Common Market; Regional Groups- BREXIT and European Union., NAFTA, ASEAN and SAARC, Problems and prospects of forming a customs union in the Asian Region; UNCTAD; Regionalism, Multilateralism and WTO.

Learning outcomes:

- Students can understand the various forms of economic cooperation
- Students will know the problems and prospects of forming a customs union in the Asian Region
- Students are able to understand about Multilateralism and WTO

Basic Reading List:

Bhagwati, J.(Ed.)(1981), International Trade, Selected Readings, Cambridge, University Press, Massachusetts.

Carbough, R.J. (1999), International Economics, International Thompson Publishing, New York.

Chacholiadas, M.(1990), International Trade : Theory and Policy, McGraw Hill,

Kogakusha, Japan. Dana, M.S.(2000), International Economics : Study Guide and Work Book (5th Edition), Routledge Publishers, London.

Dunn, R.M. and J.H.Mutti (2000), International Economics, Routledge, London.

Kenen, P.B.(1994), The International Economy, Cambridge University Press, London.

Kindleberger, C.P. (1973), International Economics, R.D.Irwin, Homewood.

King, P.G.(1995), International Economics and International Economic Policy : A Reader, McGraw Hill International, Singapore.

Krugman, P.R. and M.Obstfeld (1994), International Economics: Theory and Policy, Glenview, Foresman.

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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
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ETCHERLA-532410

M.A ECONOMICS MODEL QUESTION PAPER FOR 3rd SEMESTER 2019-2020 ADMITTED
 BATCH

DEGREE : P.G
 PROGRAMME: M.A
 SEMESTER : 3rd SEMESTER
 BRANCH : ECONOMICS
 SUBJECT CODE & NAME: ECO –S 302, INTERNATIONAL TRADE
 TIME: 3 HOURS

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 75

PART-A (10X2=20 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM FIVE LINES

- 1 International Trade
- 2 Opportunity Cost
- 3 Terms of trade
- 4 Gains from trade
- 5 Free Trade
- 6 Trade interventions
- 7 Trade and development
- 8 Growth engine
- 9 Economic integration
- 10 Regional groups

PART-B (5X8=40 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM TWO TO THREE PAGES
 FOR EACH PART FOR EACH PART OF A & B MARKS DISTRIBUTION ALLOTTED AS FOLLOWS:
 (3&5),(4&4) or(5&3).

- 11 a Examine the absolute cost advantage
 b Explain the comparative cost differences
 (OR)
- 12 a Describe the Leontief paradox
 b Explain the factor price equalization model
- 13 a Describe the terms of trade and economic development
 b Examine the different approaches of gains from trade
 (OR)
- 14 a What are the concepts of terms of trade
 b Examine the uses of terms of trade
- 15 a Discuss on free trade vs. Protection
 b Examine the Stolper- Samuelson theorem
 (OR)

- 16 a What are the non-tariff barriers
b Explain the trade under imperfect competition markets
- 17 a Explain the secular deterioration hypothesis
b Examine the Rybczynski theorem
(OR)
- 18 a Describe the trade as an Engine of growth
b Examine the Immiserising growth
- 19 a What are the various forms of economic cooperation
b Distinguish between customs union and common market
(OR)
- 20 a Explain the UNCTAD activities
b Write a note on NAFTA, ASEAN and SAARC

PART-C (1X15=15 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM SIX PAGES EITHER OF THE SINGLE QUESTIONS (OR) TWO EACH PARTS (a) & (b) FOR EACH PART 21 (a&b) & 22 (a&b) MARKS DISTRIBUTION ALLOTTED AS FOLLOWS: (5&10),(6&9),(9&6) or(10&5).

- 21 a Examine the Heckscher –Ohlin model of international trade
b Explain the political economy and non-tariff barriers and their limitations
(OR)
- 22 a Examine the problem of BREXIT and European union
b Explain the regionalism and multilateralism with reference to WTO

Semester-III
303 - Economics of Education and Health

Course Educational Objectives:

Learners are enlightened to:

- the relationship between economics and education, and analyze the role of education in economic development,
- review economic models and study the demand for and supply of education to estimate costs - benefits of education,
- know the importance of educational planning and study the manpower requirements approach,
- the relationship between economics of health and analyze the role of health in economic development,
- know the determinants, indicators and measures of health to identify health inequalities.

Course Outcomes:

At the end of this course the students will be able to:

- understand and analyze the role of education and health in economic development,
- analyze the benefits of education and know their determinants of demand for education,
- understand the difference between physical capital and human capital, recognize the importance of human capital,
- understand the approaches to educational planning and learn the manpower forecasting technique,
- get a broad idea about the importance of health,
- study inequalities in health in India and suggest remedies.

The Course Design:

The course is designed into five units.

Unit 1 - Education and Economic Growth

Education as an instrument for economic growth; human capital; human capital vs physical capital - components of human capital; education as consumption or investment- demand for education- private and social demand, determinants of demand.

Learning outcomes:

After completing the unit the students will be able to:

- analyze the contribution of education to economic growth,
- distinguish whether education is consumption or investment,
- know the determinants of demand for education.

Unit 2 - Costs and Benefits of Education

Cost of Education - expenditure on education, private costs and social costs and wastage and stagnation; Benefits of education-direct and indirect benefits, private and social benefits; problems involved in measuring returns from investment in education, educational financing – resource mobilization and utilization.

Learning outcomes:

After completing the unit the students will be able to:

- estimate educational costs,
- understand the benefits of education,
- identify the problems involved in measuring the returns to education.

Unit 3 – Educational Planning

Education and labour market - education and employment; economics of educational planning - meaning, nature and scope of educational planning - approaches to educational planning - manpower forecasting technique.

Learning outcomes:

After completing the unit the students will be able to:

- understand the need for educational planning,
- know the manpower requirements approach,
- learn manpower forecasting technique.

Unit 4 - Health and Economic Development

Health dimensions of development; determinants of health - poverty, malnutrition and environmental issues; economic dimensions of health care - demand and supply of health care; institutional issues in health care delivery – health care delivery system in India.

Learning outcomes:

After finishing the unit students will be able to:

- recognize the importance of health in economic development,
- know the determinants of health,
- understand health care delivery system in India.

Unit 5 - Status of Health

Financing of health care and resource constraints - health status: indicators and measurement global burden of disease - inequalities in health – class and gender perspectives; health policy in India.

Learning outcomes:

After completing the unit students will be able to:

- understand global burden of disease,
- identify how health inequalities arises in developing countries,
- aware people about health in society.

Text Books:

Blaug, M. (1972), Introduction to Economics of Education, Penguin, London.
 Sheehan, J (1973), The Economics of Education, George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London.
 Becker, G.S. (1974), Human Capital, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York.
 Vaizey, J. (1962), Economics of Education, Faber and Faber, London.
 Cohn, E. and T. Gaske (1989), Economics of Education, Pergamon Press, London.

References:

Mc Mohan, W.W. (1999), Education and Development: Measuring the Social Benefits, Oxford University Press,
 Padmanabhan, C.B. (1984), Financial Management in Education, Select Books, New Delhi.
 Tilak, J.B.G. (1994), Education for Development in Asia, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
 Woodhall, M. (1992), Cost Benefit Analysis in Educational Planning, UNESCO, Paris.

Baru, R.V. (1998), *Private Health Care in India: Social Characteristics and Trends*, Sage Publications, New Delhi.

Berman, P. and M.E. Khan (1993), *Paying for India's Health Care*, Sage Publications, New Delhi.

Panchamukhi, P.R. (1980), *Economics of Health: A Trend Report in ICSSR, A Survey of Research in Economics, Vol.VI, Infrastructure*, Allied, Delhi.

World Bank (1993), *The World Development Report, 1993: Investing in Health*, Oxford University Press, New York.

Online Sources:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_economics

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/book/9780080333793/economics-of-education>

<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000076671>

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M.A ECONOMICS MODEL QUESTION PAPER FOR 3rd SEMESTER 2019-2020 ADMITTED BATCH

DEGREE : P.G

PROGRAMME: M.A

SEMESTER : 3rd SEMESTER

BRANCH : ECONOMICS

SUBJECT CODE & NAME: ECO – S 303, Economics of Education and Health

TIME: 3 HOURS

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 75

PART-A (10X2=20 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM FIVE LINES

- 1Q. Physical capital
- 2Q. Economic growth
- 3Q. Social overhead costs
- 4Q. Rate of return
- 5Q. Labour market
- 6Q. Educational planning
- 7Q. Poverty
- 8Q. Malnutrition
- 9Q. Physical health
- 10Q. Inequality

PART-B (5X8=40 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM TWO TO THREE PAGES FOR EACH PART FOR EACH PART OF A & B MARKS DISTRIBUTION ALLOTTED AS FOLLOWS: (3&5),(4&4) or(5&3).

- 11Q: (a) Discuss the relationship between economics and education.
 (b) What are the determinants of demand for education?
 (OR)
- 12Q: (a) Education is an instrument for economic growth. Discuss.
 (b) Human capital vs. physical capital.
- 13Q: (a) Analyse the direct and indirect benefits of education.
 (b) Explain the source of educational finance in India.
 (OR)
- 14Q: (a) Explain the causes of wastage and stagnation in education in India.
 (b) Discuss various types of costs in economics.
- 15Q: (a) what is educational planning? Explain the need for educational planning.
 (b) Explain the demand for education approach.
 (OR)

16Q: (a) Discuss the effects of education on the labour market.
(b) Manpower requirements approach.

17Q: (a) what are the determinants of health?
(b) What are the problems involved in health care delivery system in India?
(OR)

18Q: (a) Discuss the relationship between health and environment.
(b) Health care delivery system in India

19Q: (a) Bring out the importance of health finances in India.
(b) How do you measure health status of the people?
(OR)

20Q: (a) Explain health inequalities in India with reference to class and gender.
(b) What is global burden of disease?

PART-C (1X15=15 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM SIX PAGES EITHER OF THE SINGLE QUESTIONS (OR) TWO EACH PARTS (a) & (b) FOR EACH PART 21 (a&b) & 22 (a&b) MARKS DISTRIBUTION ALLOTTED AS FOLLOWS: (5&10),(6&9),(9&6) or(10&5).

21Q: (a) Analyze the role of education in economic development.
(b) Explain the quality of health services available to the poor people in health sector.
What are your suggestions?

(OR)

22Q: (a) Discuss various problems involved in measuring returns from investment in education
(b) Analyze the role of health in economic development,

Semester-III**304 (A) - Financial Institutions****Course Educational Objectives:**

- Recognize the functions and structure of the financial system
- Identify the role of the financial system in economic development,
- Know the organization, management and functions of the RBI
- Elaborate the development banks
- Explain the theories of the term structure of interest rates,
- Explain knowledge about monetary policy and to differentiate between developed and developing countries among monetary policies.

Course Outcomes:

- Able to understand the nature of financial system,
- Increase insight knowledge on the financial system and economic development,
- Gain knowledge on the central bank and credit policy,
- Observe the structure of interest rates,
- Acquire knowledge on the monetary policy and its objectives.

The Course Design:

The course Financial Institutions is designed into five units.

UNIT I: Nature of Financial System:

Money and Finance-Money and near money - classification of financial institutions in India-the Structure of the financial system- Development financial institution in India-Financial Intermediation and financial intermediaries- financial instruments and services.

Learning Outcomes:

- Able to differentiate money and near money,
- Gain adequate knowledge on the structure of financial system,
- Learn the development financial institutions in India.

UNIT II: The Role of financial system:

Financial system and Economic Development- effects of financial system on saving and investment - indicators of financial development - criteria to evaluate assets ; risk and financial assets , types of risk, return, risk-return trade off- - valuation of securities -investment Institutions - state level institutions.

Learning Outcomes:

- Able to understand the role of financial system and learn valuation of securities,
- Observes the effects of financial system on savings and investment,
- Gain insight knowledge on the investment institutions.

UNIT III: The Central Bank and Commercial Banks:

Functions of the Central Bank, Credit Creation and its control, functions of the commercial banks -development banks-role and functions;

investment banking and merchant banking; financial sectors in India – proliferation of banking and non-banking financial intermediaries- recent trends in banking sector(Net Banking, Online banking, KYC etc..)

Learning Outcomes:

- Improve knowledge on the central bank and commercial banks,
- Learn the relationship between investment and merchant banking,
- Gain insight knowledge on the recent trends in banking sector.

UNIT IV: Structure of Interest rates:

Theories of Interest rates determination – level of interest rates – long period and short period rates – Term structure of Interest rates – long period and short period rates –Spread between lending and deposit rates – Administered interest rates – Appropriate interest rate policy.

Learning Outcomes:

- Learn theories and level of interest rates,
- Study the term structure and administered interest rates.

UNIT V: Economic Stabilization – Monetary Policy:

Introduction-tools of Monetary Policy- Aims and Objectives of the Monetary Policy in Developed: and Developing Countries– Instruments of Monetary Policy – Effectiveness of Monetary Policy-Keynesian view – Monetary Policy to control Inflation.

Learning Outcomes:

- Gain insight knowledge on the functions and objectives of the monetary policy,
- Learn the instruments of monetary policy and its effectiveness,
- Able to recommend solutions to control inflation.

Text Books

Gordon, E & Nataraj, K (2016) Financial Markets and Services, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi

[Gurusamy, S, \(2009\) Indian Financial System, Mc Graw Hill India, Noida](#)

Bhole.L.M (2000), Indian Financial System, Chugh Publications, Allahabad

References

Bhole.L.M(1999), Financial Institutions and markets; Tata Ltd. New Delhi.

Edminister, R.O. (1986), Financial Institutions, Markets and Management, Bhole.L.M(1999), Ltd New York.

Goldsmith, R.W. (1996), Financial Structure and Development, Yale.London. Avadhani Study in Financial System.

Harker,P.T. and A.Tenias (2000) (ED) Performance of Financial Institutions , Cambridge University pres, Cambridg

Online sources:

https://spu.fem.uniag.sk/cvicenia/kf/cierna/Financial%20management/financial_markets.pdf

<https://www.mheducation.co.in/management-studies/finance/financial-institutions-markets/text-book>

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M.A ECONOMICS MODEL QUESTION PAPER FOR 3rd SEMESTER 2019-2020 ADMITTED BATCH

DEGREE : P.G
PROGRAMME: M.A
SEMESTER : 3rd SEMESTER
BRANCH : ECONOMICS
SUBJECT CODE & NAME: ECO –S 304 (A), Financial Institutions
TIME: 3 HOURS

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 75

PART-A (10X2=20 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM FIVE LINES

- 1Q. Money
- 2Q. Near-Money
- 3Q. Financial Institutions
- 4Q. Full Employment
- 5Q. Multi - Unit finance
- 6Q. NITI Ayog
- 7Q. Grants
- 8Q. Planning commission
- 9Q. Expenditure tax
- 10Q. GST

PART-B (5X8=40 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM TWO TO THREE PAGES FOR EACH PART FOR EACH PART OF A & B MARKS DISTRIBUTION ALLOTTED AS FOLLOWS:

(3&5),(4&4) or(5&3).

- 11Q: (a) What is mean by public debt?
(b) Sources of public debt.
- (OR)
- 12Q: (a) What are the various objectives and principles of public debt management and Repayment?
(b) What are the recent trends in public debt in India?
- 13Q: (a) Explain the classical concept of Fiscal policy.
(b) What are the objectives of fiscal policy in developing countries.
- (OR)
- 14Q: (a) Discuss the interdependence of Fiscal and monetary policies.
(b) Balanced budget multiplier.
- 15Q: (a) Explain the principles of multi-unit finance.
(b) Theory of grants.

(OR)

16Q: (a) Discuss about the finance commission.
(b) NITI Ayog.

17Q: (a) What are the relations between the centre and state in India?
(b) Recommendations of the successive finance commission.
(OR)

18Q: (a) What are the objectives of NITI Ayog?
(b) Discuss about transfer of resources from union and states to local bodies.

19Q: (a) Discuss about Indian tax system.
(b) What are the major taxes in India?
(OR)

20Q: (a) Reforms in direct and indirect taxes.
(b) Non-Tax revenue of centre, state and local bodies.

PART-C (1X15=15 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM SIX PAGES EITHER OF THE SINGLE QUESTIONS (OR) TWO EACH PARTS (a) & (b) FOR EACH PART 21 (a&b) & 22 (a&b) MARKS DISTRIBUTION ALLOTTED AS FOLLOWS: (5&10),(6&9),(9&6) or (10&5).

21Q: (a) Discuss about public debt and Economic development in India.
(b) Explain the Keynesian and modern concept of fiscal policy.
(OR)

22Q: (a) What are the main functions of NITI Ayog?
(b) What is GST and types of GST?

Semester-III
305 (A) - Financial Markets

.Course Educational Objectives:

- Impart knowledge about functioning of financial markets.
- Introduce learners to the ways of fund raising.
- Make the students as instrumental for financial literacy.
- Enable learners to know the functioning of Non-Banking Financial Institutions (NBFIs).
- Help learners in understanding the impact of BASEL settlements on banking sector.

Course Outcomes:

- Understand different financial instruments of financial markets.
- Know the role of different regulatory bodies in strengthening financial markets.
- Learn about lending operations of international financial Institutions.
- Learn about important stock exchanges in India.
- Understand the evolutionary changes taken place in exchange rate system.

The Course Design:

The course” **Financial Markets**” is designed in to five units.

UNIT I: Financial Markets:

Meaning and structure of financial markets -- functions and importance of financial markets -- meaning and structure of money market -functions and importance of money market – meaning and structure of capital market -- functions and importance of capital market -- difference between money market and capital markets.

Learning Outcomes:

- Know the functions and importance of financial markets.
- Analyze the difference between money and capital markets.
- Able to know the components of financial markets

UNIT II: Money and Capital Market Instruments:

Money market instruments: call money, treasury bills, commercial bills, commercial papers and certificate of deposits--capital market instruments: government securities – functions of primary and secondary markets for securities-difference between primary and secondary markets of industrial securities--functions of stock exchanges--leading stock exchanges in India; Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE), and National Stock Exchange (NSE).

Learning Outcomes:

- Able to distinguish between money market and capital market instruments.
- Know about different types of financial instruments.
- Understand the functions of stock exchanges.

UNIT III: Non –Banking Financial Intermediaries:

Meaning and growth of Non-Banking financial Institutions (NBFIs) in India --different types of non-banking financial Institutions operated in India--impact of non-banking financial institutions on India's economic development--measures taken to control the operations of non-banking financial institutions in India.

Learning Outcomes:

- Study about different types of Non-Banking financial institutions (NBFs).
- Know the importance of NBFs
- Understand the regulating mechanism of NBFs.

UNIT IV: Regulatory Frame work of Financial Markets:

Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI), its role in regulating primary and secondary markets – Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) and its role in financial market regulation.--BASEL Committee on banking super vision; rules in BASEL settlement – I, II and III.

Learning Outcomes:

- Understand the regulatory frame work of SEBI.
- Know about role of IRDA in financial market regulation.
- Can apply BASEL Settlement rules in banking system.

UNIT V: International Financial System:

Rise and fall of Bretton Wood institutions in international exchange rate system--working of floating exchange rates since 1973--devaluation and depreciation and its measurement--lending operations of World Bank and its assistance to India--working of International Development Association (I.D.A) and its assistance to India-- International Finance Corporation(I.F.C) and its assistance to India.

Learning Outcomes:

- Understand the evolution of international exchange rate system.
- Know about the lending operations of international financial institutions.
- Measure the rate of depreciation and devaluation of currency.

Learning Resources:**Text Books:**

- Bhole. L.M(1999),FinancialInstitutionsandmarkets;TataBhole.L.M(1999),Ltd.,NewDelhi.
- Bhole. L.M(2000),Indian Financial System,-Caugh Publications, Allahabd
- Edminister,R.O.(1986),FinancialInstitutions,MarketsandManagement,Bhole.L.M(1999),LtdNewYark.

References:

- Goldsmith, R.W. (1996), Financial Structure and Development, Yale. London.
- Dr. V. A. Avadhani Study in Financial System.
- Harker,P.T.andA.Tenias(2000)(ED)PerformanceofFinancialInstitutions,CamebridgeUniversitypress, Cambridge.

Online Resources:

- <https://www.nseindia>
- <https://www.bseindia>
- <https://www.moneycontrol>

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DEGREE : P.G
PROGRAMME: M.A
SEMESTER : 3rdSEMESTER
BRANCH : ECONOMICS
SUBJECT CODE & NAME: ECO –S 305, Financial Markets
TIME: 3 HOURS

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 75

PART-A (10X2=20 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM FIVE LINES

- 1Q. Capital Market.
- 2Q. Financial Markets.
- 3Q. Gilt-edged Securities.
- 4Q. National Stock Exchange (NSE).
- 5Q. Definition of Non-Banking Financial Institution (NBFI).
- 6Q. Leasing Finance Company.
- 7Q. Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI).
- 8Q. BASEL committee on Banking.
- 9Q. Bretton wood twins.
- 10Q. International Finance Corporation (I.F.C).

PART-B (5X8=40 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM TWO TO THREE PAGES FOR EACH PART FOR EACH PART OF A & B MARKS DISTRIBUTION ALLOTTED AS FOLLOWS:

(3&5),(4&4) or(5&3).

- 11Q: (a) Write about the meaning of money market and its structure.
(b) What is the difference between money market and capital market?
(OR)
- 12Q: (a) Write about the functions and importance of capital market.
(b) What is the meaning of financial markets and explain the functions of financial Markets.
- 13Q: (a) Discuss about the advantages and draw backs of Treasury bill market.
(b) Write about the role of Bombay Stock exchange (BSE) in Indian stock market.
(OR)
- 14Q: (a) Write about concept of commercial papers market.
(b) Write about importance of government securities market in India's financial market.
- 15Q: (a) Elucidate the meaning and growth of Non-Banking Financial Institutions (NBFIs) in India.
(b) What are the different types of Non-Banking Financial Institutions (NBFI).
(OR)
- 16Q: (a) critically examine the impact of Non-Banking Financial Institutions (NBFIs) on

India's Economic Development.

(b) What are the recent measures undertaken to control the operations of Non-Banking Financial Institutions (NBFIs) in India?

17Q: (a) What is the role of securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) in regulating primary and secondary markets in India ?

(b) Write about the impact of BASEL Committee regulations on the functioning of banking sector in India.

(OR)

18Q: (a) Briefly explain how the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) regulate the financial market in India.

(b) Write about BASEL committee –III rules.

19Q: (a) Explain the working of floating Exchange rate system since 1973.

(b) Briefly review the working of International Development Association (I.D.A) and its Assistance to India.

(OR)

20Q: (a) How do you measure devaluation and depreciation rates of foreign exchange market.

(b) Write about the assistance given by International Finance Corporation (I.F.C) to India.

PART-C (1X15=15 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM SIX PAGES EITHER OF THE SINGLE QUESTIONS (OR) TWO EACH PARTS (a) & (b) FOR EACH PART 21 (a&b) & 22 (a&b) MARKS DISTRIBUTION ALLOTTED AS FOLLOWS: (5&10),(6&9),(9&6) or(10&5).

21Q: (a) Analyze the functions and importance of Financial Markets.

(b) Briefly outline the functions of primary and secondary markets for industrial securities.

(OR)

22Q: (a) Explain evolutionary phase of "Rise and Fall" of Bretton wood institutions in international exchange rate system.

(b) Write about lending operations of World Bank and its assistance to India.

Semester-III

MENTAL ABILITY, REASONING AND QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

UNIT-I

Learning Objectives:

To enable the student to solve problems based on reasoning ability including Mathematical and Logical Reasoning.

Reasoning Ability:

Alphabet Test, Classification Test, Analogy Test, Coding and De-coding Test and Number and Alphabetical test

Learning Outcomes:

1. The student will be able to make answers in analogy test, classification test and Alphabet test.
2. The Student will be able to give correct solutions in coding and De-coding test.
- 3 The student will be able to attempt any competitive test with confidence and get through the said test.

UNIT-II

Relations and Series:

Learning Objectives: To understand blood relations, number related and missing number appeared in all sorts of competencies.

Blood Relations, Number related test, Chart type test, missing number, Series completion test, Diagram test, different positions of dice, figure analogy test and Data interpretation test.

Learning Out comes:

- 1 The students will able to choose answers regarding blood relations, number related and missing number appeared in all sorts of competencies.
- 2 The students will be able to find answers regarding Series completion test, Diagram test, different positions of dice, figure analogy test and Data interpretation test.

UNIT-III

Logical reasoning

Learning Objectives: To enable the student to perform different competencies incorporated with mathematical and logical reasoning.

Cloze test, clerical aptitude test, clock problem, calendar

Learning Out comes:

- 1 The students will able to perform Cloze test and clerical aptitude test.
- 2 The students will able to analyze all sorts of clock problem and calendar

UNIT-IV

Learning objective:

- 1 To enable the student mentally for achieving all kind of competencies.

Mental ability

Verbal and non-verbal reasoning, bodmas rules, binary operation system, time and distance problems work done problems, stream problem: down word and up word problem.

Learning Out comes:

- 1 The students will able to understand verbal and non verbal reasoning

2 The students will able to calculate numeric problems

3 The students will able to choose find correct answers in all competitive exams .

UNIT-V

Learning objective:

1 To enable the students to inculcate quantitative aptitude to prepare themselves competitive exams.

2 to understand and use simple arithmetic calculations

Lea

Quantitative aptitude

Number system, simplification, percentage, profit and losses, time and work, time and distance, and average

Learning outcomes:

1 The students acquire knowledge and practice on number system, simplification and percentage.

2 The students understand about the mathematical concepts imbued in profit and losses, time and distance, work and time and average and apply the same knowledge in real time situations.

Semester-IV
401 - Economic Development

Course Educational Objectives:

- To study the difference between development and under development concepts.
- To define and study the difference between development and under development concepts in the economy.
- To explain the theories of rural and urban migration.
- To analyze the concepts of inward looking and out ward looking trends.
- To examine the political economy of rent seeking society and economic performance and good governance.
- To find out the trends in foreign investment and foreign assistance and foreign debt and development in particular economy.

The Course Design:

The course Economic Development is designed into five units.

UNIT 1: Development and Underdevelopment:

Objectives of development-measurement of development-per capita income, physical quality of life index (PQLI), and human development index (HDI), human poverty; index (HPI)-per capita income and human development-development gap- convergence hypothesis.

Learning Outcomes:

- Student can learn the measurement of development that not only by the per capita income and national income measures but also other measures to be considered for development.

UNIT 2: Approaches to Development:

Linear stages approach - Rostow; Structuralist approach; Lewis structural changes and development pattern - Dualistic development - Neo-colonial dependence approach; the Neo-classical counter revolution-Sen's capability approach; economic approaches to population growth - education - health and nutrition.

Learning Outcomes:

- By learning rural urban migration student can understand intensity of lively hood and standard of living in rural and urban areas.

UNIT 3: Development Strategies

Agriculture vs industry; Inward looking vs outward looking; investment criteria; choice of techniques ; strategy of liberalization, privatization and globalization..

Learning Outcomes:

- Student can understand the international trade in terms of import substitution and export promotion for domestic goods and services.

UNIT 4: Institutions and development-

Neo-classical political economy, the state and development-the political economy of rent seeking society, state vs market; institutions and economic performance - the issue of governance.

Learning Outcomes:

- Student can learn the political economy and performance of the Govt. and about the good governance.

UNIT 5: Financing of Development:

Domestic savings-prior savings approach-financing through foreign trade – foreign investment vs foreign assistance; impact of internal and external debt on the development of the economy.

Learning Outcomes:

- Student can understand the economies entire transactions in terms of foreign trade, foreign investment, foreign and foreign debt for economic development.

Basic Reference Books:

- Meier, Gerald, Rauch, James, (2000), Eds. Leading Issues in Economic Development. Oxford, Oxford University Press.
- A.P.Thirlwall, (1999), Growth and Development, Sixth Edition, Macmillan.
- Debraj Ray (1998) Development Economics, Oxford University Press.
- Michael P.Todaro (1997), Economic Development (Sixth Ed), Addison Wesley.
- Mukerjee, Suman K. (1994), Text Book of Economic Development, Orient Longman.
- S.Ghatak (1986), An Introduction to Development Economics, Allen and Unwin.

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ETCHERLA-532410

M.A ECONOMICS MODEL QUESTION PAPER FOR 4thSEMESTER 2019-2020 ADMITTED BATCH

DEGREE : P.G
PROGRAMME: M.A
SEMESTER : 4th SEMESTER
BRANCH : ECONOMICS
SUBJECT CODE & NAME: ECO –S 401, Economic Development
TIME: 3 HOURS

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 75

PART-A (10X2=20 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM FIVE LINES

- 1Q. Economic Development
- 2Q. Per capita Income
- 3Q. PQLI
- 4Q. HDI
- 5Q. Liberalization
- 6Q. Globalization
- 7Q. State Vs Market
- 8Q. Foreign Investment
- 9Q. Internal Debt
- 10Q. External Debt

PART-B (5X8=40 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM TWO TO THREE PAGES FOR EACH PART FOR EACH PART OF A & B MARKS DISTRIBUTION ALLOTTED AS FOLLOWS: (3&5),(4&4) or(5&3).

- 11Q: (a) Define Economic Development and distinguish between development and under Development concepts in the Economy
(b) Explain the objective of Development
(OR)
- 12Q: (a) HDI-Human Development Index
(b) HPI- Human Per capita Index
- 13Q: (a) Discuss Rostow's stages of Growth.
(b) Critically examine Lewi's structural changes and development pattern.
(OR)
- 14Q: (a) Write a note on Sen's capabilities approach.
(b) Explain contribution of Education and Health to Economic Development.
- 15Q: (a) Role of Agriculture sector in the process of economic development.
(b) Inward looking Vs Outward looking.
(OR)
- 16Q: (a) What is LPG strategy

(b) Role of Industrial sector in the process of Economic Development.

17Q: (a) Explain the ideas of Neo-Classical political economy.

(b) Explain the role of state in economic development.

(OR)

18Q: (a) Examine the distinguish between State Vs Market

(b) Analyse the role of institutions in economic performance.

19Q: (a) Explain different approaches for savings.

(b) Distinguish between foreign investment Vs foreign assistance.

(OR)

20Q: (a) Analyse the impact of internal and external debt on development of the economy.

(b) Explain the significance of foreign trade for economic development.

PART-C (1X15= 15 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM SIX PAGES EITHER OF THE SINGLE QUESTIONS (OR) TWO EACH PARTS (a) & (b) FOR EACH PART 21 (a&b) & 22 (a&b) MARKS DISTRIBUTION ALLOTTED AS FOLLOWS: (5&10), (6&9), (9&6) or (10&5).

21Q: (a) Explain the effects of migration on economic development.

(b) Role of nutrition in economic development.

(OR)

22Q: (a) Explain the LPG model of the government to promote economic development.

(b) What are the effects of urbanization on economic development.

Semester-1V
402 - International Finance

Course objectives:

- i. To assess the structure and components BOPs
- ii. To explain the measurement of BOPs equilibrium and disequilibrium
- iii. To analyse the theories of foreign exchange rate determination
- iv. To describe the East-Asian economic crisis
- v. To examine the international liquidity

Course outcomes:

- a. Students will know the structure and components BOPs
- b. Students can understand how to measure BOPs
- c. Students can understand the determination of the rate of FOREX
- d. Students will know the economic history of East-Asian economic crises
- e. Students can understand the problems of international liquidity.

Syllabus:

UNIT 1: Balance of Payments:

Meaning and Components of balance of payments; measurement of balance of payments-Surpluses and Deficits; General Theory of balance of payments-The Classical Theory - Keynesian Theory - Foreign Trade Multiplier.

Learning outcomes:

- Students can understand the meaning and components of balance of payments
- Students will know how the balance of payments are measured
- Students are able to understand about Foreign Trade Multiplier

UNIT 2: Equilibrium and Disequilibrium in Balance of Payments:

Types and causes for disequilibrium; The process of adjustment under gold standard, fixed exchange rates and flexible exchange rates; devaluation; Marshal Lerner conditions; expenditure-reducing and expenditure -switching policies and direct control for adjustment.

Learning outcomes:

- Students can understand the types and causes for disequilibrium in BOPs
- Students will know how the dis equilibrium in BOPs is adjusted
- Students are able to understand about fixed and flexible exchange rates

UNIT 3: Foreign Exchange Market:

Theories of exchange rate determination - purchasing power parity theory; Monetary and Portfolio balance approaches; Equilibrium exchange rates; stability in the exchange market

and market intervention policy.

Learning outcomes:

- Students can understand various theories of exchange rate determination
- Students will know the Equilibrium exchange rates
- Students are able to understand about market intervention policy

UNIT 4: International Capital Movements:

International capital movements; the transfer problem--The Euro currency market-International Development Agencies; Theory of Short term capital movements and East Asian crisis and lessons for developing countries.

Learning outcomes:

- Students can understand the International capital movements
- Students will know about International Development Agencies
- Students are able to understand Theory of Short term capital movements and East Asian crisis and lessons for developing countries.

UNIT 5: International Monetary System:

Rise and Fall of gold standard and Bretton-Woods system; Need, adequacy and determinants of International reserves; conditionality clause of IMF; Role of International Finance agencies (IMF, IBRD, ADB) in solving international liquidity problem; Emerging International monetary system with special reference to post Maastricht development and developing countries.

Learning outcomes:

- Students can understand the rise and fall of gold standard and Bretton-Woods system
- Students will know the role of International Finance agencies (IMF, IBRD, ADB) in solving international liquidity problem
- Students are able to understand the post Maastricht development and developing countries.

Basic Reading List:

Bhagwati, J.(Ed.)(1981), International Trade, Selected Readings, Cambridge, University Press, Massachusetts.

Carbough, R.J. (1999), International Economics, International Thompson Publishing, New York.

Chacholiadas, M.(1990), International Trade : Theory and Policy, McGraw Hill, Kogakusha, Japan. Dana, M.S.(2000), International Economics : Study Guide and Work Book (5th Edition), Routledge Publishers, London.

Dunn, R.M. and J.H.Mutti (2000), International Economics, Rutledge, London.

Kenen, P.B.(1994), The International Economy, Cambridge University Press, London.

Kindleberger, C.P. (1973), International Economics, R.D.Irwin, Homewood.

King, P.G.(1995), International Economics and International Economic Policy : A Reader, McGraw Hill International, Singapore.

Krugman, P.R. and M.Obstfeld (1994), International Economics: Theory and Policy, Glenview, Foresman. MLED 404, Page 47 of

Salvalore, D. (1997), International Economics, Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River,

N.J.New York. Soderston, B.O (1991), International Economics, The Macmillan Press Ltd., London

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ETCHERLA-532410

M.A ECONOMICS MODEL QUESTION PAPER FOR 4thSEMESTER 2019-2020 ADMITTED BATCH

DEGREE : P.G
PROGRAMME: M.A
SEMESTER : 4th SEMESTER
BRANCH : ECONOMICS
SUBJECT CODE & NAME: ECO –S 402, INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
TIME: 3 HOURS

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 75

PART-A (10X2=20 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM FIVE LINES

- 1 Balance of Payments
- 2 Trade Balance
- 3 Equilibrium in BOPs
- 4 Disequilibrium in BOPs
- 5 Market intervention policy
- 6 Foreign exchange market
- 7 International capital
- 8 Transfer problem
- 9 Economic Integration
- 10 Regional groups

PART-B (5X8=40 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM TWO TO THREE PAGES FOR EACH PART FOR EACH PART OF A & B MARKS DISTRIBUTION ALLOTTED AS FOLLOWS:

(3&5),(4&4) or(5&3).

- 11 a Examine the meaning and components of Balance of Payments
b Explain the surplus and deficits of Balance of Payments
(OR)
- 12 a Describe the classical theory of balance of payments
b Explain the Keynesian theory of Balance of payments
- 13 a Describe the types and causes of disequilibrium in BOPs
b Examine the gold standard and adjustment in BOPs dis-equilibrium
(OR)
- 14 a What are the expenditure reducing and expenditure switching policies
b Examine the devaluation and adjustment in BOPs disequilibrium
- 15 a Discuss on equilibrium exchange rates
b Examine the purchasing power parity theory of foreign exchange rate

determination

(OR)

- 16 a What is the market intervention policy
b Explain the stability in foreign exchange rate
- 17 a Explain the transfer problem in international capital movements
b Examine the Euro currency market
(OR)
- 18 a Describe the International Development Agencies
b Examine the East Asian crisis and lessons for developing countries
- 19 a Explain the fall and rise of gold standard
b What is the importance of foreign exchange reserves
(OR)
- 20 a Explain the conditional clause of the IMF
b Write a note on Asian Development Bank

PART-C (1X15=15 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM SIX PAGES EITHER OF THE SINGLE QUESTIONS (OR) TWO EACH PARTS (a) & (b) FOR EACH PART 21 (a&b) & 22 (a&b) MARKS DISTRIBUTION ALLOTTED AS FOLLOWS: (5&10),(6&9),(9&6) or (10&5).

- 21 a Examine the Foreign trade multiplier
b Distinguish between fixed and flexible exchange rate policies
(OR)
- 22 a Examine the monetary and portfolio balance approaches of foreign exchange rate determination
b Explain the role of international financial agencies (IMF and IBRD) in solving international liquidity problem

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Semester –IV
403 - Environmental Economics

Course Educational Objectives:

- Impart knowledge about inter relation between environment and economy.
- Improve learner's ability in understanding sustainable development.
- Make the learners aware of different methods of environment valuation.
- Help learners develop a sense of people's involvement in protecting forests.
- Enable learners know about regulating mechanism of environment.

Course Out comes:

- Learners know about energy flow systems dynamics.
- Measure the value of environment
- Analyze the mechanism for environment regulation.
- Can apply the methods of environment valuation.
- Understand about different theories of resource management.

The Course Design:

The course “**Environmental Economics**” is designed in to five units.

UNIT 1: Environment and Economy, Market inefficiency:

Interrelationship between environment and economy- market inefficiency and measures to deal with market inefficiency - elements of ecology--energy flow and energy systems dynamics- externalities and common property rights.

Learning Out comes:

- Understand about different services rendered by the environment to the economy.
- Know about different forms of market inefficiency.
- Distinguish between different elements of ecosystem.
- Analyze the flow of energy with physical laws of thermodynamics.

UNIT 2: Measurement of Environmental Values:

Concept of total economic value in environmental valuation - indirect methods of environmental valuation: Travel Cost Method (T.C.M) to value the environment in a visitation site- Hedonic Price Theory (HPT) to value the environment with bid curves and offer curves-direct methods of environmental valuation; Contingent Valuation Method(CVM).

Learning Out comes:

- Can apply different measuring methods for environmental valuation.
- Understand components of total economic value environment.
- Distinguish between different measuring methods of environment and their superiority.

UNIT 3: Theories of Natural resource Management:

Pigouvian taxes and subsidies in natural resource management–Externalities and

marketable pollution permits - Coase's bargaining solution and collective action-Theories of optimal use of natural resources: Harold Hotelling's cake eating theory, Partha Das Gupta and G.M.Heal's resource conservation theory.

Learning Out comes:

- Understand about different theories of natural resource management.
- Know about Pigouvian taxes and subsidies in natural resource management.
- Apply the marketable pollution permits in mitigating the problem of environment disaster.

UNIT 4: Environment and Sustainable Development:

Concept of sustainable development –indicators of sustainable development--integrated environmental and economic accounting and the measurement of environmentally corrected NNP (Green NNP)-trade- off between environment and economic development for sustainable development with EKC hypothesis.

Learning Out comes:

- Understand the concept of sustainable development.
- Improve learner's ability in analyzing indicators of sustainable development.
- Interpret the issue of green NNP in measuring development.

UNIT 5: Mechanism for Environment Regulation in India:

Constitutional provisions and legal frame work for environment regulation-command and control (CAC) measures and economic incentives for environment regulation- institutional mechanism for environment regulation – people's participation in Joint Forest Management (JFM)-concept of social forestry and forest management in India.

Learning Out comes:

- Know about constitutional provisions and legal framework in environment regulation.
- Understand different measures taken for environment regulation.
- Analyze the role of people's participation in forest management.

Learning Resources:

Text Books:

- Bhattacharya,R.N.(Ed)(2001),EnvironmentalEconomics:AnIndianPerspective,Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- Baumol,W.J. and W.E.Oates(1988),The Theory of Environmental Policy(2nd edition), Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Fisher,A.C.(1981),ResourceandEnvironmentalEconomics,CambridgeUniversityPress, Cambridge.
- Hanley,N.,J.F.ShogernandB.White(1997),EnvironmentalEconomicsinTheoryandPractices, Macmillan.

References:

- Hussen,A.M.(1999),PrinciplesofEnvironmentalEconomics,Routledge,Londo
- Jereen,C.J.M.VenDenBergh(1999),HandbookofEnvironmentalandResourceEconomics, Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd.,JK MLED 404, Page 51 of
- Pearce,D.W.andR.Turner(1991),EconomicsofNaturalResourceUseandEnvironment,John Hopkins University Press, Baltimere.
- Perman,R.MandJ.McGilvary(1996),NaturalResourceandEnvironmentalEconomics,Longm

an,
London.

- Sankar, U. (Ed.), (2001), Environmental Economics, Oxford, University Press, New Delhi.
- Tietenberg, T. (1994), Environmental Economics and Policy, Harpar Collins, New York.

Online Resources:

- <https://www.env.econ.net>
- <https://www.epa.gov/environmental-economics>
- <https://seea.un.org>.

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ETCHERLA-532410**

M.A ECONOMICS MODEL QUESTION PAPER FOR 4th SEMESTER 2019-2020 ADMITTED BATCH

DEGREE : P.G
PROGRAMME: M.A
SEMESTER : 4th SEMESTER
BRANCH : ECONOMICS
SUBJECT CODE & NAME: ECO –S 403, Environmental Economics
TIME: 3 HOURS

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 75

PART-A (10X2=20 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM FIVE LINES

- 1Q. Concept of Ecology.
- 2Q. First Law of Thermo Dynamics.
- 3Q. Total Economic Value of Environment.
- 4Q. Contingent Method of Environment Valuation.
- 5Q. Marketable Pollution Permits.
- 6Q. Externalities.
- 7Q. Green NNP.
- 8Q. Concept of Sustainable Development.
- 9Q. Joint Forest Management (JFM).
- 10Q. Social Forestry.

PART-B (5X8=40 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM TWO TO THREE PAGES FOR EACH PART FOR EACH PART OF A & B MARKS DISTRIBUTION ALLOTTED AS FOLLOWS: (3&5),(4&4) or (5&3).

- 11Q: (a) Explain the interrelationship between Environment and Economy.
(b) Analyze how the energy flows in eco-system.
(OR)
- 12Q: (a) Briefly outline about common property rights and its role in optimal use of natural resources.
(b) Describe about different elements of Eco-system.
- 13Q: (a) Explain how do you measure the value of environment in a visitation site by using "Travel cost method "(TCM).
(b) Briefly explain the components of "Total Economic Value" of environment.
(OR)
- 14Q: (a) Explain how do you measure the value of environment by using "Contingent Valuation

Method' (C.V.M).

(b) Write about the "Hedonic Price Theory" (H.P.T) to value the environment indirectly.

15Q: (a) Write about the problem of Externalities and explain how the Marketable Pollution Permits resolve the problem.

(b) Discuss about Coase's bargaining solution and collective action in distribution of environmental resources.

(OR)

16Q: (a) Explain about "Cake-eating" theory of "Harld Hotelling" for optimal use of natural resources.

(b) Write about the "Partha Das Guptha" and G.M.Heal's resource conservation theory.

17Q: (a) Briefly analyze the concept of Sustainable Development.

(b) How do you arrive to environmentally corrected N.N.P.

(OR)

18Q: (a) Discuss about different indicators of Sustainable Development.

(b) How the E.K.C hypothesis explain the trade-off between environment and economic development.

19Q: (a) Write about the constitutional and legal framework for environment regulation.

(b) Discuss about people's participation in Joint Forest Management in India.

(OR)

20Q: (a) Explain how institutional mechanism working for environment regulation in India.

(b) Write about Social Forestry in mitigating the problem of deforestation.

PART-C (1X15=15 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM SIX PAGES EITHER OF THE SINGLE QUESTIONS (OR) TWO EACH PARTS (a) & (b) FOR EACH PART 21 (a&b) & 22 (a&b)

MARKS DISTRIBUTION ALLOTTED AS FOLLOWS: (5&10),(6&9),(9&6) or(10&5).

21Q: (a) What is mean by market inefficiency in allotment of environmental resources and what are the measures you suggest to deal with market inefficiency.

(b) Write about the efficacy of Pigouvian taxes and subsidies in natural resource Management.

(OR)

22Q: (a) What are the Command and Control (C.A.C) measures and Economic Incentives for environment regulation.

(b) Discuss about different indirect methods of environment valuation.

Semester-IV

404 (A) - Economics of Insurance (Elective)

Course Educational Objectives:

- Know insurance principles in economic development,
- Create awareness on the concept of risk and risk management,
- Explain different types of insurance policies (general, health and life)
- Analyze the concept and types of reinsurance,
- Provide adequate knowledge on insurance for retirement needs and regulation.

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Course Outcomes:

- Able to understand the meaning, nature and functions of insurance,
- Learn fundamentals of risk and elements of risk management,
- Aware of different types of insurance,
- Gain knowledge on reinsurance and types,
- Recognize the usefulness of insurance after retirement.

The Course Design:

The course Economics of Insurance is designed into five units.

UNIT 1: Introduction to Insurance

Insurance: definition - classification of life, health and general insurance policies – principles of insurance – characteristics of insurance – social vs. private insurance – role of insurance institutions in Indian capital market – insurance sector reforms.

Learning Outcomes:

- Able to understand the meaning, nature, functions and evaluation of insurance,
- Know the performance of the life and non-life insurance sector in India,
- Recognize the need for insurance sector reforms.

UNIT 2: Risk and risk Management

Concepts of uncertainty and risk- pure risk and speculative risk- moral hazards and insurance demand; concept of risk management; essentials of risk management; elements of risk management, risk assessment; risk control and risk financing- role of risk management and insurance in economic development.

Learning Outcomes:

- Learn risk and risk management,
- Gain adequate knowledge on essentials and elements of risk management,
- Understand risk management and the role of insurance in economic development.

UNIT 3: Types of Insurance:

Fundamentals of life; health and general insurance; functions and importance of life, health and general insurance; life insurance vs non-life insurance – health and general insurance policies in India – types of insurers and functions of insurer.

Learning Outcomes:

- Gain adequate knowledge on fundamental and functions of life, health and general insurance,
- Learn different types of insurance policies (life, health and general insurance)
- Understand the concept of Insurer.

UNIT 4: Re - insurance:

Concept of reinsurance - functions of reinsurance –types of reinsurance - methods of reinsurance –advantages of reinsurance - insurance vs reinsurance - reinsurance distribution system; role of reinsurance markets in developing countries

Learning Outcomes:

- Gain insight knowledge on reinsurance,
- Understand types and methods of reinsurance,
- Learn reinsurance distribution system.

UNIT 5: Insurance for Retirement Needs and Insurance Regulation:

Retirement planning strategies; investment for retirement, pension plans, pension plans in India; regulation of insurance in India – Insurance Act 1938 and IRDA (Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority) Act 1999 and Malhotra Committee recommendations.

Learning Outcomes:

- Learn retirement planning strategies,
- Understand various pension plans in India,
- Gain insight knowledge on India-Insurance Act and IRDA Act.

Books

Bhole.L.M (2000), Indian Financial System Tata Mc Graw Hill, Ltd., New Delhi

Bailey R (ED) (1999), Underwriting in life and Insurance, LOMA, Atlanta, GA. Bikelhaupt, D.L. (1992), General Insurance, Irwin. Inc. BURR Ridge.

Online sources:

<https://www.investopedia.com/terms/i/insurance.asp>

<https://www.bankbazaar.com/insurance.html>

<https://www.starhealth.in/health-insurance-plans>

<https://www.mheducation.co.in/management-studies/finance/financial-institutions-markets/text-book>

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ETCHERLA-532410**

M.A ECONOMICS MODEL QUESTION PAPER FOR 4th SEMESTER 2019-2020 ADMITTED BATCH

DEGREE : P.G

PROGRAMME: M.A

SEMESTER : 4th SEMESTER

BRANCH : ECONOMICS

SUBJECT CODE & NAME: ECO –S 404 (A) Economics of Insurance

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TIME: 3 HOURS

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 75

PART-A (10X2=20 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM FIVE LINES

1Q. Insurance

2Q. Capital Market

- 3Q. Uncertainty
- 4Q. Risk management
- 5Q. Life Insurance
- 6Q. Non-Life Insurance
- 7Q. Health Insurance
- 8Q. Reinsurance
- 9Q. Marine Insurance
- 10Q. Pension plan

PART-B (5X8=40 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM TWO TO THREE PAGES FOR EACH PART FOR EACH PART OF A & B MARKS DISTRIBUTION ALLOTTED AS FOLLOWS: (3&5),(4&4) or(5&3).

- 11Q: (a) What is the the meaning of insurance? Explain the principles of Insurance?
(b) Social Vs Private insurance

(OR)

- 12Q: (a) Outline the role of insurance institution in Indian capital market.
(b) Explain the reforms of insurance sector.

- 13Q: (a) Analyse the concepts of uncertainty and risk.
(b) Define the concept of speculative risk.

(OR)

- 14Q: (a) What are the elements of risk management.
(b) Analyse the aspect of risk assessment.

- 15Q: (a) What are the fundamentals of life insurance.
(b) Explain the Nature and objective of life and non-life insurance companies.

(OR)

- 16Q: (a) What are the functions and importance of health insurance.
(b) Types of insurance

- 17Q: (a) Explain the concept of Re-insurance
(b)Types of Re-insurance

(OR)

- 18Q: (a) Insurance Vs Re-insurance
(b) What are the advantages of Re-insurance.

- 19Q: (a) Methods of Re-insurance
(b) What are the major challenges to pension plans in India.

(OR)

- 20Q: (a) Briefly explain Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA).
(b) Briefly explain the recommendations of Malhotra Committee.

PART-C (1X15=15 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM SIX PAGES EITHER OF THE SINGLE QUESTIONS (OR) TWO EACH PARTS (a) & (b) FOR EACH PART 21 (a&b) & 22 (a&b)

MARKS DISTRIBUTION ALLOTTED AS FOLLOWS: (5&10),(6&9),(9&6) or(10&5) 404, Page 56 of

- 21Q: (a) Write about the importance of life, health and general insurance policies in India.
(b) Highlight the risk management process of an insurance company.

(OR)

- 22Q: (a) Explain the role of Re-insurance markets in developing countries.
(b) What are the silent features of marine insurance?

Semester-IV**405 (A) - Poverty and Income Distribution (Elective)****Course Educational Objectives:**

Learners are exposed to:

- the concept, types and various dimensions of poverty,
- historical perspective of poverty and drain theory,
- various measures of poverty and inequality and also the determinants of poverty,
- poverty trends in rural and urban India,
- appropriate policies and programmes to alleviate poverty.

Course Outcomes:

A successful student completing this course will be able to:

- understand and analyze the problem of poverty in different dimensions,
- know various estimates of poverty by economists,
- identify the determinants of poverty and inequality,
- observe the relevance of Kuznets hypothesis in the present society,
- recollect various measures of dispersion - its applications,
- estimate measures of inequality and measures of poverty,
- observe income inequalities in the society in both rural and urban areas and suggest remedial measures to alleviate poverty.

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The Course Design:

The course is designed into five units.

Unit 1 - Development and Income Inequality:

Development, meaning, dimensions and paths; ideologies of poverty and income distribution; international aspects of poverty and income distribution; development and inequality - income distribution and development - Kuznets curve.

Learning outcomes:

After completing the unit the students will be able to:

- gain knowledge about the problem of poverty in different dimensions in developing countries,
- identify and find out the reasons for poverty,
- understand how inequalities arise in developing countries.

Unit 2 – Historical Perspective of Poverty

Poverty and income distribution in the Indian context: historical perspective - colonialism, families and drain theory - trends in poverty and income distribution - temporal and spatial - during the era of planning.

Learning outcomes:

After completing the unit students will be able to:

- understand the situation of poverty during the British period,
- analyze the situation of poverty before and after independence,
- observe the poverty trends during various plans.

Unit 3 – Approaches of Poverty and Inequality

Basic needs approach; income distribution and poverty alleviation policies - macro and micro instruments - employment generation and wages; social service - asset distribution - taxation subsidies.

Learning outcomes:

After completing the unit the students will be able to:

- understand the basic needs approach,
- able to suggest measures to reduce poverty,
- know the need and importance of subsidies.

Unit 4 – Concepts of Poverty and Inequality

Concepts of poverty: primary and secondary poverty – absolute and relative poverty – chronic and temporary poverty – household and individual poverty; kinds of poverty indicators; concepts of inequality: social - political and others - inter and intergenerational aspects of income distribution.

Learning outcomes:

After completing the unit students will be able to:

- distinguish various concepts of poverty,
- identify the indicators of poverty,
- study various concepts of inequality.

Unit 5 - Measures of Poverty and Inequality

Measures of poverty and inequality: poverty line - determination of poverty line; measures of poverty: head count ratio - poverty gap - squared poverty gap - Sen's index - human development index and human poverty index - criteria for inequality measurement - complete measures of inequality.

MLED 404, Page 58 of

Learning outcomes:

After finishing the unit students will be able to:

- determine poverty line,
- estimate poverty levels,
- apply measures of inequality.

Text Books

Michael P. Todaro, (2000) Economic Development (Addison-Wesley)

William Loehr (Ed.), Economic Development, Poverty and Income distribution, West View Press, Colorado.

Dudley Jackson, (1972) Poverty, Macmillan Studies, Macmillan Press.

Deb Raj Ray (1998), Development Economics (Oxford University Press)

References

Naidu, G A, (2017) Determinants of Rural Poverty in India: An Econometric Analysis, Roshan Publications, New Delhi.

UNDP, (2011) Human Development Report in Andhra Pradesh

Thirlwall, A.P, (1999) Growth and Development, Sixth Edition, Macmillan.

Sen, A. K., On Economic Inequality, Oxford Press.

Paul Streeten, et al., (1981) First Things First: Meeting Basic Human Needs in Developing Countries, Oxford University Press

Dantwala, M. L, Poverty in India, Then and Now, 1870-1970.

Dandekar and Rath (1971) Poverty in India.

Subrahmanian, S (Ed) (1997) Measurement of Inequality and Poverty, OUP

T. L .Jain, (1987) Poverty in India, ESS Publications.

Online Sources

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/poverty>

<http://www.unesco.org/new/en/social-and-human-sciences/themes/international-migration/glossary/poverty/>

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/poverty/overview>

<https://www.mapsofindia.com/my-india/society/poverty-in-india-and-its-causes>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poverty_in_India

<https://www.epw.in/journal/1994/25/special-articles/poverty-and-income-distribution-india.html>

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
Dr. B. R. AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY-SRIKAKULAM
ETCHERLA-532410

M.A ECONOMICS MODEL QUESTION PAPER FOR 4th SEMESTER 2019-2020 ADMITTED BATCH

DEGREE : P.G

PROGRAMME: M.A

SEMESTER : 4th SEMESTER

BRANCH : ECONOMICS

SUBJECT CODE & NAME: ECO – S 405 (A) - Poverty and Income Distribution (Elective)

TIME: 3 HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 75

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

PART-A (10X2=20 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM FIVE LINES

- 1Q. Absolute poverty
- 2Q. Calories
- 3Q. Colonialism
- 4Q. NSSO
- 5Q. Subsidies
- 6Q. Poverty line
- 7Q. HDI
- 8Q. PQLI
- 9Q. Head count ratio
- 10Q. HPI - I

PART-B (5X8=40 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM TWO TO THREE PAGES FOR EACH PART FOR EACH PART OF A & B MARKS DISTRIBUTION ALLOTTED AS FOLLOWS: (3&5),(4&4) or (5&3).

- 11Q: (a) Explain different dimensions of development
 (b) Discuss the international aspects of poverty and income distribution. *MLED 404, Page 60 of*
 (OR)
- 12Q: (a) Describe the ideologies of poverty and income distribution.
 (b) Kuznets curve.
- 13Q: (a) Explain the poverty and income distribution under British India.

- (b) What are the causes of poverty and unequal distribution of income in India?
(OR)
- 14Q: (a) Explain the trends in urban poverty in India.
(b) Discuss the historical perspectives of poverty and income distribution in India.
- 15Q: (a) Elucidate various poverty alleviation programmes in India.
(b) Examine the suitability of micro and macro policies to eradicate poverty in India.
(OR)
- 16Q: (a) Basic needs approach.
(b) Critically analyse the various employment generation programmes in India.
- 17Q: (a) Explain various poverty indicators.
(b) Discuss about inter and intra generational aspects of income distribution.
(OR)
- 18Q: (a) Explain various concepts of poverty.
(b) Define deprivation and describe poverty and deprivation.
- 19Q: (a) Discuss important measures of poverty.
(b) Explain the culture of poverty and perspective in Indian context.
(OR)
- 20Q: (a) Discuss various concepts of inequality.
(b) How do you calculate HDI?

PART-C (1X15=15 MARKS) SCOPE (ANSWER) SHOULD BE MAXIMUM SIX PAGES EITHER OF THE SINGLE QUESTIONS (OR) TWO EACH PARTS (a) & (b) FOR EACH PART 21 (a&b) & 22 (a&b) MARKS DISTRIBUTION ALLOTTED AS FOLLOWS: (5&10), (6&9), (9&6) or (10&5).

- 21Q: (a) Define poverty and analyse the situation of poverty and income distribution before and after independence.
(b) Discuss various problems of poverty in different dimensions in developing countries.
(OR)
- 22Q: (a) Give an account of various poverty reducing policies since independence.
(b) Discuss various causes of income inequalities in India and give your suggestions to reduce them.

ELECTIVE PAPERS IN THIRD SEMESTER

PAPER - ECO-304 (B): INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS

Unit 1: Framework and Problems of Industrial Economics

Concept and organisation of firm-optimum Firm-Factors Influencing Optimum Firm. Ownership, Control and Objectives of the Firm-Passive and Active Behaviour of the Firm.

Unit 2: Market Structure

Sellers Concentration-Product Differentiation-Entry Conditions-Economics of Scale. Theories of Industrial Location-Weber and Sargent Florence-Factors Affecting Location.

Unit 3: Market Conduct

Product Pricing –Theories and Evidence-Marginal Cost vs Full Cost Pricing - ‘U’ shaped and ‘L’ shaped cost curves.

Unit 4: Market Performance

Growth of the Firm Size and Growth of a Firm-Growth and Profitability of the firm. Constraints on Growth Productivity, Efficiency (Capacity Utilization).

Unit 5: Industrial Concentration

Concept Reasons for Concentration-Measures of Monopoly and Concentration-Remedial Measures.

Basic Reading List

Ahluwalia I.J. (1985): Industrial Growth in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

Barthwal, R.R. (1985): Industrial Economics, Wiley Eastern Ltd., New Delhi.

Cherunilam, F. (1994): Industrial Economics, Indian Perspective (3rd Edition), Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.

Desai, B. (1999), Industrial economy in India (3rd Edition), Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.

Hay, D. and D.J. Moris (1979): Industrial Economics, theory and Evidence; Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

Kuchhal, S.C. (1980): Industrial Economy of India (5th Edition),Chaitanya Publishing House, Allahabad.

Sai Singh, A. and A.N.Sadhu (1988): Industrial Economics, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.

PAPER - ECO-304 (C): AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION ECONOMICS AND FARM MANAGEMENT

Module 1: Agricultural and Economic Development:

Nature and scope of agricultural economics "Traditional Agriculture and its modernization, Role of agriculture in economic development, Interdependence between agriculture and industry- Some empirical evidence; models of interaction between agriculture and the rest of the economy-, agricultural development, poverty and environment.

Module 2: Agricultural Production and Productivity:

Agricultural production - Resource use and efficiency; production function analysis in agriculture, Factor combination and resource substitution; cost and Supply curve-, size of farm and laws of returns- Theoretical and empirical findings: Farm budgeting and cost concepts; Resource Use efficiency in traditional agricultural. Technical change, labour absorption and gender issues in agricultural services.

Module 3: Agricultural Growth in India:

Recent trends in agricultural growth in India; Inter regional variations in growth of output and productivity; cropping pattern shifts; supply of inputs Irrigation, power, seed and fertilizers; Pricing of inputs and role of subsidies; Distribution of gains from technological change, Role of public investment and capital formation in Indian agriculture; sustainable agriculture – indigenous practices, Bio-technological practices and growth potential.

Module 4: Land Reforms and Land Policy:

Principles of land utilization, land distribution-structure and trends, land values and rent, land tenures and farming systems-Peasant, Capitalist, Collective and State Farming; Tenancy and Crop sharing-forms, incidence and effects; Land Reforms measures and Performance; Women and Land Reforms; Problems of marginal and small farmers.

Module 5: Agriculture and External Sector

International trade in Agricultural commodities; Commodity Agreements-Role of World Trade Organization-Issues in liberalization of domestic and international trade in agriculture-Nature and features of agri-business; Role of MNCs; Globalization of Indian Economy and problems and prospects of Indian, Agriculture: Impact of World Trade Organisation on Indian Agriculture.

Basic Reading List:

- Bhaduri, A. (1984), *The Economic Structure of Backward Agriculture*, MacMillan, Delhi.
- Bilgrami, S.A.R. (1996), *Agricultural Economics*, Himalaya Publishing House, Delhi.
- Dantwala, M.L., et.al. (1991), *Indian Agricultural Development since Independence*, Oxford & IBH, New Delhi.
- Government of India (1976), *Report of the National Commission on Agriculture*, New Delhi, Government of India, Economic Survey (Annual), New Delhi.
- Gulati, A. and Kelly, J. (1999), *Trade Liberalization and Indian Agriculture*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- Joshi, P.C. (1975), *Land Reforms in India Trends and Prospects*, Allied Publishers, Bombay.
- Hanumantha Rao, C.H. (1975), *Agricultural Growth, Rural Poverty and Environmental Degradation in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- Rudra A. (1982), *Indian Agricultural Economics, Myths and Reality*, Allied Publishers, New Delhi.
- Saint, G.R. (1979), *Farm Size, Resources Use Efficiency and Income Distribution*, Allied Publishers, New Delhi.
- E.O. Heady (1964), *Economics of Agricultural Production and Resource, Use*, Prentice Hall of

India Pvt.Ltd., New Delhi

PAPER: ECO-304 (D): COMPUTER APPLICATIONS AND PROGRAMMING

Unit 1: Basic Components of Computers

Central Processing Unit (CPU), Input devices-keyboard, Mouse, Optical Mark Reader (OMR), Scanner, Video digitizers, Output devices-Monitor, Printer, Plotters, Data storage devices; Magnetic tape, Disk, Floppy disk, Hard disk, CDROM, Classification of Computers; According to efficiency-Super computers, Main frames, Minicomputers, Microcomputers, According to construction-Analog, Digital and Hybrid.

Unit 2: Hardware and Software

Machine, Assembly and high level languages, Types of translator; interpreters and compiler, Types of operating systems; Batch processing multiprogramming operating, Time sharing, on-line and real time, Types and usage of programming languages; C, C++

Unit 3: Database

Advantages and types: Network, Rational and object oriented; Data Base Management Systems (DBMS), Types of DBMS software; Data manipulation Language (DML), Query Language (QL), and Report generator, Creating and using a database (Fox Pro), Relational Database Management System (RDBMS).

Unit 4: Statistical Processing Techniques

Spreadsheets: Advantages of spreadsheet software, Basic features of Microsoft excel; Entering mathematical formula, Spreadsheet navigation; commands like creating deleting and copying rows and columns, Create store and print a spread sheet; Drawing graphs, Computing totals, Mean, Variance, Correlation coefficient, Regression coefficient in two variable model. Multiple regression analysis by using Statistical packages-SPSS, STATISTICA.

Unit 5: Computer Applications

Electronic Mailing (Email), Applications-industry; CAD/CAM; Business: Payroll system, stock control, and sales monitoring system; industry; Banking and Finance. Introduction to internet: Facilities in internet, Modem.

Basing Reading List

Rajasekharan, S (1986), Numerical Methods in Science and Engineering, A.H. Wheeler, Allahabad.

Sanders, D.H. (1988), Computers Today, McGraw Hill (3rd Edition), New York.

Sinha P.K. (1992), Computer Fundamentals, BPB Publications, New Delhi.

Rajaraman, V. (1996), Fundamentals of Computers, prentice Hall of Indian, New Delhi.

Lipschutz, M.M. and S.Lipschultz (1982), Theory and Problems of Data Processing, Schum's Outline Series, McGeaw Hill, New York.

Schild, H (1987), C. Made Easy, McGraw Hill, New York.

Levin R.I. and C.A. Kirkpatrick (1975), Quantitative Approaches to Management (3rd Edition) McGraw Hill.

Mirsky, L. (1955), introduction to Linear Algebra, Oxford University Press.

Intrilligator, M.D. (1978), Econometric Models, techniques and Applications, Prentice hall Englewood Cliffs, N.J.

Wood, M.B. (1983), Introducing Computer Security, Broadman Association, Delhi.

PAPER - ECO-305 (B): LABOUR ECONOMICS

Unit 1: Labour Markets

Nature and characteristics of Labour Markets in developing countries like India, Demand for labour in relations to size and pattern of investment, Supply of Labour in relation to growth of Labour Force. Labour Market policies, Mobility of labour, methods of recruitment and placement; employment service organization in India.

Unit 2: Employment

Employment and development relationship; Unemployment-Concept, Types and Measurement, particularly in India, Impact of rationalization, public sector and employment in agricultural sector; Analysis of educated unemployment; Employment policy in Five Year Plans and its evaluation.

Unit 3: Wage Determination

Classical, Neo-classical and bargaining Theories of Wage Determination, Concepts of Minimum Wage, Living Wage and Fair Wage in theory and practice Discrimination in Labour Markets; Wage Determination in various sectors-Rural, Urban, Productivity and wage relationship; National Wage Policy; Wages and Wage Boards in India; Bonus System and Profit Sharing.

Unit 4: Industrial Relations

Growth, Pattern and Structure of Labour Unions in India, Achievement so Labour Unions; Causes of industrial disputes and their settlement and prevention mechanism. Role of tripartism; Current trends in collective bargaining; Labour Legislation in India.

Unit 5: State and Labour

State and Social Security of Labour –Concept of Social Security and its evolution; Social Assistance and Social Insurance- Labour Welfare in India;Special Problems of Labour; Child Labour; Female Labour; Second National Commission on Labour, ILO, Establishment of ILO, Aims and objectives of ILO, Impact of ILO on India.

Basic Reading List

Datt, G. (1996), Bargaining Power Wages and Employment: An Analysis of Agricultural Labour Markets in India, Sage Publications,, New Delhi.

Hajela, P.D. (1998), Labour Restructuring in India: A Critique of the New Economic Policies, Common Wealth Publishers, New Delhi.

Lester, R.A. (1964), Economics of Labour 92nd Edition), Macmikllan, New York.

McConnell, C.R. and S.L.Brue (1986), Contemporary Labour Economics, McGraw hill, New York.

Papola, T.S., P.P.Ghosh and A.N.Sharma (Eds) (1993), Labour Employment and Industrial Relations in India, B.R Publishing Corporation. New Delhi.

Rosenberg M.R. (1988), Labour Markets in Low Income Countires in chenery H.B.and T.N.srinivasan (Eds), The Handbook of Development Economics, North Holland, New York.

Venkata Ratnam C.S. (2001), Globalisation and Labour Management Relations; Dynamics of Change, Sage Publications, Response Books, New Delhi.

Unit 1: Population and Development

Meaning and Scope of Demography-Source of Population data in India and world-Theories of Population-Malthus, Optimum Theory of Population. Theory of Demographic Transition-Population and Development-views of Meadows, Enke and Simon.

Unit 2: Structure of Populations

Population trends in India and world-population growth rates and distribution-pattern of Age and Sex structure in more developed and Less Developed Countries-Demographic effects of sex and age structure economic and social implications-Age Pyramids-Population aging.

Unit 3: Fertility and Nuptiality

Importance of Study of Fertility-Total Fertility Rate (TFR), Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR) and Net Reproduction Rate (NRR)-Levels and Trends of Fertility in more and Less Developed Countries-Factors affecting Fertility. Nuptiality- Concept and analysis of marital status, Single mean age at marriage.

Unit 4: Mortality

Mortality-Death Rates- Crude and Age-specific-Mortality at Birth and Infant Mortality Rate levels and trends of mortality in more and Less Developed Countries-Sex and Age pattern of mortality factors affecting mortality recent past. Life Table-Methods of Population Projection.

Unit 5: Indian Demography

Population, Economy and Environmental linkages-Growth and Structure of India's Population-Evolution of Population Policy in India-The shift in policy from Population control to Family Welfare to Women Empowerment-Family Planning Strategies and their outcomes-Reproductive Health, Maternal Nutrition and child health policies-The New Population Policy-Recent Population Census results-Migration and Urbanization in India.

References

1. **Aganwala S.N. (1972)** India's Population Problem, Tata McGraw Hill Co.Bombay
2. **Bose, A. (1996)**, India's Basic Demographic Statistics, B.R. Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.
3. **Bogue, D.J. (1971)**, Principles of Demography, John Wiley, New York.
4. **Chenery, H. and T.N.Srinivasan (Eds) (1989)**, Hand Book of Development Economics, Vol.1 and 2 Elsevier, Amsterdam.
5. **Coale , A.J. and E.M. Hoover (1958)**, Population growth and Economic Development in Low Income Countries; A case study of India's Prospects, Princeton University press, Princeton.
6. **Gulati S.C. (1988)**, Fertility in India; An Econometric Study of a Metropolis, Sage New Delhi.
7. **Simon, J.L.(1992)**, Population and Development in Poor Countries, Princeton, University Press.
8. **Srinivasan, K. (1998)**, Basic Demographic Techniques and Applications, Sage New Delhi.
9. **Srinivasan K. and A. Shariff (1998)**, India: Towards Population and Demographic Goals, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
10. **Sryrock, H.et.al.(1973)**, The methods and Materials of Demography, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.
11. **United Nations (1973)**, The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends, Vol.1, UNO Publications, New York.
12. **Ramachandrudu, G. (1991)**, Demographic Methods, AU. Press, Visakhapatnam.

Unit – 1: Scope and Definition of regional Economic

Area-region Space; Taxonomy of Regions; Spatial Organization and Analysis Location Theories-Thunen-Weber-Palander-Christalieu Losch-Greenhut-Lefebvre Joard Alonso-Johnson and Richardson; Theory of Location and interdependence.

Techniques of Regional Analysis: Input-Output. Analysis-Linear Programming- -Cost Benefit Analysis, Production Function Analysis-Location Quotient-Shift and Share Analysis.

Unit – 2: Regional Income and Social Accounting

Equity vs. Efficiency; Regional Growth, Conceptual and Theoretical Foundations; Application of theories; Status of Development in relation to Regional economic development; Export Base Theory –Sectoral Theory vs Regional Theory of Development; Growth Pole theory-Central place theory – Diffusion Theory-integration: Development Differentials.

Unit – 3:

Identification of Backward regions: Determinants of Regional Development: Natural Endowments Human Resources-Capital-Technology-Economic and Social infrastructure; Factor and commodity mobility and Regional development; Convergence Theory.

Unit – 4: National and regional Planning goals and objectives

Historical perspectives of Indian development: Regional Development Models: Metropolitan Model-Bombay, Delhi. Calcutta. Command Area Development-Tribal Development-Drought Prone Area-Mineral Based Regions.

Unit – 5: Regional Planning under alternative economic system

Socialistic countries-people's Republic of China U.S.S.R and Yugoslavia, Developed market economies, UK. Japan, Developing Economies, Latin, America; Practice of Regional Planning in India.

Basic Reading List

1. **Harry N Richardson:** regional Economics.
2. **Hugy O. Nourse:** Regional Economics,
3. **Walter Isard:** introduction to Regional Science.
4. **Friedman & Alonse (Ed):** regional Development.
5. **Amitabh Kundu et al.:** input-Output frame-work and Economic Analysis
6. **B. Sarah, C.O.A.R. & J.B. Cuillingworth:** Regional and Urban Studies,
7. **Mark Wright:** industrial Location & Regional Analysis.
8. **David M. Smith:** industrial Location.
9. **David Mekee, Robert A. Dean (Ed) William H. Healey:** Regional Economics Theory and Policy.
10. **H. Richardson:** Regional Economics
11. **Friedman and Alan (Ed):** Regional Development Policy.
12. **Seibert:** Regional Economic Growth.
13. **Fu-Chen Lo Kamal Salih (Ed):** Growth pole strategy and Regional Development Policy.
14. **Peter Hall:** Urban and regional Planning.
15. **O.E.C.D.:** Regional Problems and Policies in O.E.CD Countries. Vol. I & II.

ELECTIVE PAPERS IN FOURTH SEMESTER

PAPER - ECO-404 (B): INDIAN INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS

Unit 1: Industrialization

Pattern and Phases industrial Productivity and Growth- Industrial Stagnation - The Evidence - Industrial Policies.

Unit 2: Indian Public Sector

Forms of Organization Performance of Public Sector - Problems of Public Sector Enterprises. - The Theory of Disinvestments.

Unit 3: Industrial Finance

Sources of Finance - Institutional Finance - Need for Foreign Capital -Components of Foreign Capital - Foreign Investment inflows - Foreign Direct investment.

Unit 4: Multinational Corporations

Reasons for the Growth of MNCs - Foreign Collaborations and MNCs-Effects on Economic Development – FERA, 1973 -Foreign Exchange-Management Act, 1999 -Technology and Productivity-the MNCs as Producer of Technical Knowledge-International Transfer of Technology.

Unit 5: Current Problems of Selected Industries

Iron and Steel, Cotton-Textile, Sugar, Coal, Cement and Engineering Goods Development of small scale and cottage industries in India-industrial sickness.

Basic Reading Books

1. **Bains J.S.(1996)** Industrial Organisation, Chapman UK
2. **Kamien M.T. and N.L.Schwarz (1982):** Market Structure and Innovation, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge,
3. **Smith D.M. (1971):** Industrial Location An Economic and Geographic Analysis, John Wiley, New York.
4. **Bhagwati, J. & P. Desai (1972):** India Planning for Industrialization, Oxford University Press, London.
5. **Brahmananda, P.R. and V.R. Panchanmukhi (Eds.) (1987),** The Development Process of the Indian Economy, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
6. **Chekravarthy, S. (1987):** Development Planning: the Indian Experience, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
7. **B.Jalan (1996),** Indian Economic Policy, Vikiny, New Delhi.
8. **Joshi, V. and I.M.D. Little (1999),** India Macro Economics and Political Economy 1964-1991, Oxford University, New Delhi.
9. **Kelkar, V.L. and V.V.Bhanoji Rao (Eds) (1996):** India Development Policy imperative, Tata McGraw hill, New Delhi.
10. **Sandesara, J.C. (1999),** Industrial Policy and Planning-1947-1991: Tendencies Interpretations and Issues, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
11. **Sandesara J.C. (1982):** Industrial Growth in India, Performance and Prospects, Lala Lajapatirai College, Bombay.
12. **Sen R and B.Chatterji (2001):** Indian Economy: Agenda for the 21st Century, Essays in Honour of Professor P R.Brahmananda, Deep & Deep Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
13. **Ahluwalia, I.J. (1985):** Industrial Growth in India-Stagnation since the mid sixties - Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
14. **Richard, N. Cooper:** Growth and Equality, The Role of Foreign Trade Investment World Bank and Oxford University Press, 2002.

PAPER - ECO-404 (C): AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AND FINANCE

Unit 1: Role and Significance, structure and Problems of Agricultural Marketing in India

Marketable and Marketed surplus of Agricultural commodities - Role and significance of marketing -Marketing and State Policy-Types of Agricultural Markets -Structure of Agricultural Marketing in India-Marketing Efficiency-Objectives and functions of an efficient Marketing system-Problems of Agricultural Marketing in India.

Unit 2: Agricultural Marketing Institutions and Services

Cooperative Marketing: The concept, need for the development and the structure-The Activities of National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) - Growth and Development of Agricultural Marketing Cooperatives in India Regulated Markets; Origin, Functions, Organizational structure and Growth and Development in India-Agricultural Marketing Servicers

Unit 3: Agricultural Prices and Price Policy

Important terms and concepts of Agricultural Prices - Behavior of Agricultural Prices; Measurement and Analysis of Inter temporal Behavior Fluctuations and Instability-Agricultural supply-price Relationships-Terms of Trade between Agricultural and Non-agricultural Prices-Need for State Intervention-Agricultural price policy in India-Minimum Support Prices and Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices – A Review.

Unit 4: Credit Needs of the Farmers and Demand for Credit

Credit needs of the Farmer: Working Capital needs and Fixed Capital needs; Technical Change and Credit needs-Credit absorption capacity of the Farmers- Factors affecting the demand for Credit-Pricing of Rural Credit; Institutional and Non-Institutional Interest rates in rural Money Market : Problems and Regulation-Subsidized Interest - Rates : Arguments for and against.

Unit 5: Agricultural Finance

Role of Capital and Rural Credit in Agriculture-organized and unorganized capital markets-Characteristics and sources of Agricultural credit; Non-Institutional and institutional, Cooperatives, Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Self Help Groups- Role of NABARD.

Basic Reading List

1. **Gulab Nath Singh, Dal Singer Singh and Ram Iqbal Singh (1987)**, *Agricultural Marketing in India (Analysis, Planning and Development)*, chugh publications, Allahabad.
2. **Acharya S.S. and Agarwal N.L. (1994)**, *Agricultural Prices-Analysis and Policy*, Oxford and IBH Publishing Co., Pvt.Ltd., New Delhi.
3. **Kahlan A.S., Tyagi D.S.(1983)**, "Agricultural Price Policy in India, Allied Publishers, Bombay.
4. **M.V.Nadkarni (1973)**: *Agricultural Price Policy in Economic Development* Kalyan Publishers, new Delhi.
5. **Kaur, R.(1975)**, *Agricultural Price Policy in Economic Development with stability*, National Publishing House, Delhi.
6. **Subba Rao, K, and Ajain DeJanuary (1986)**, *Agricultural Price Policy and Income Distribution in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
7. **Mitra, A. (1977)**, *Terms of Trade and Class Relations*, Frank Cass Co.Ltd., London.
8. **Belshaw, H**, *Agricultural Credit in Economically under Developed Countries*, FAO, Rome.
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9. **Kathuriamand, G.and Chandrasekhar, K.** *Elements of Agricultural Finance.*
10. **Bhupat M. Desai, N.V.Namboodiri (2001)**, "Organisation and Management of Rural Financial Sector" Text, cases and Exercise, Oxford and IBH Publishing Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, Calcutta

PAPER - ECO-404 (D): ECONOMICS OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Unit 1: Definition of information-industry Value Chain Knowledge Economy-information of Economy-information Economy. Nature and Scope of information Technology-Variou Sources of information.

Unit 2: The Role of Mass Media, The Tele Communications industry-Origins, The Computer industry – Origins of hardware and software. The Broadcast industry, Cable and Satellite Television. Theory of public good, information as a public good, Role of Government in information and the Media-Broadcast and Cable Television, Telecommunications, News Papers.

Unit 3: Information Technology – Labour and Employment-Globalization; Effect on Productivity-Contingent labour-part time employment – impact on Older persons, Gender issues-Human Resource Development.

Unit 4: information Technology and the Media in the Global Economy-Global information infrastructure – Relationship between Trade and infrastructure-The General agreement on Trade and Services – WTO basic Telecommunication agreement – WTO information Technology agreement-Trade related intellectual property rights.

Unit 5: Issues in Media and information Economics – Gap between developed and developing Nations-Piracy-The legal and regulatory environment –The role of the government-information Technology in the Asia and Pacific- the Geographic shifts in the Electronics industry-Singapore’s National information infrastructure-Malaysia’s National information infrastructure.

Basic reading List

Linda low, Economics of information Technology and the Media, World Scientific Singapore University Press, National University of Singapore, Singapore, 2000.

Hal R. Varian, Joseph Farrell, Carl Shapiro The Economics of Information Technology An Introduction, Cambridge University Press

PAPER - ECO-405 (B): ECONOMICS OF INFRASTRUCTURE

Unit 1: Introduction

Infrastructure and economic development-infrastructure as a public good; social and physical infrastructure; special characteristics of public utilities; The peak load, off load problem; Dual principal controversy; marginal cost pricing Vs other methods of pricing of public utilities; cross subsidization-free prices, quality and efficiency.

Unit 2: Economics of Transport and Communications

The structure of transport costs and location of economic activities, Demand for transport; Model of freight and passenger demand; model choice; cost functions in the transport sector; principle of pricing; special problems of individual modes of transport and inter-model coordination in the Indian context.

Rate making in telephone utilities; principle of decreasing costs in telephone industry; criteria for fixation of postal rate; Measurement of standards of service in telephone and postal utilities; Reforms in the telecom sector.

Unit 3: Energy Economics

Primacy of energy in the process of economic development; factors determining demand for energy; effects of energy shortages; energy conservation; renewable and non-conventional sources of energy, energy modelling; optimal energy policy.

Unit 4: Electricity, Gas and Water Supply

Bulk supply and pricing of electricity; the relative economics of Thermal, Hydel and Nuclear power; The case for a national power grid; Financing of water utilities; urban and rural water supply; uses of natural gas; the exploitation of natural gas, pricing problem.

Unit 5: Social infrastructure

Social infrastructure-Concept of Social infrastructure –Organization and financing of supply of social services, private vs Public sector financing; pricing of social services; Development of social services in the successive five year plan.

Basic Reading List

Crew M.A. and P.R. Kleindorter (1979), Public Utility Economics, Macmillan, London.

Indian Council of Social Sciences Research (ICSSR) (1976), Economics of infrastructure. Vol. VI, New Delhi.

National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) (1996), India infrastructure Report: Policy implications for Growth and Welfare, NCAER, New Delhi.

Parikh, K.S. (Ed) (1997), India Development report 1997, Oxford, New Delhi.

Parikh, K.S. (Ed). (1999), India Development Report – 1999-2000, Oxford, New Delhi.

Turvey R. (Ed). (1968), Public Enterprises, Penguin, Harmondsworth.

PAPER - ECO-405 (C): ECONOMICS OF SERVICES

Unit – 1:

Concept of service-Growth and importance of Services in the global and Indian economy composition of services in India-Emerging issues of services in India in the context of globalization and W.T.O. Agreement.

Unit – 2:

Services and information Technology-The Interconnection-Promotion of Services through IT in India during 1990's.

Unit – 3:

Financial Services-Security Markets and their Management in India-Management and Marketing of financial services in India.

Unit – 4: Travel, Transport and Tourism:

Interrelationship – Growth of Transport-Transport Planning – Development of infrastructure-Role of the State and Private Sector.

Unit – 5:

Hospitality and Entertainment Service-Hotel industry-Feasibility and Planning of Hospitality - Hotel Regulations-Tariff clarification-Food and Catering Services.

Basic Reference List

1. **Karsa Cand L.E. Helber**-Tourism Planning and Development.
2. **A.J. Norvel** – the Tourist Industry
3. **A.K. Bhatia**- Tourism in India – History and Development
4. **A.K. Bhatia** – Tourism Development – Principles and Practice
5. **A Bull** – The Economics of Travel and a Tourism
6. **S.V. Sudheer** – Tourism-Problems and Prospects
7. **M.N. Anand** -Tourism and Hotel Industry; in India
8. **J.G. Ramakar** – Tourism and Transport
9. **Leela Shelly** – Tourism Development in India
10. **V.K. Gupta**-Tourism in Indian
11. **Alister Matheson & Geoffrey Walt**- Tourism: economic Physical and Social Aspects
12. **A.K. Bhatia** – International tourism: Fundamentals and Practices.
13. **U.A. Avadani**, ‘‘Investment and Security Markets in India’’, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
14. **Alak Gosh**, Indian Economy.
15. **H.R. Machi Raju**, Working of Stock Makers in India, Wiley Eastern.
16. **R.K.Sen and B.Chatterjee**, ‘‘Indian Economy Agenda for the 21st Century, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi.

PAPER: EC0-405 (D): ECONOMICS OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND MANAGEMENT

Unit – 1

Interaction between Economy and Environment – Implications of Climate Change – Nature and Scope of Environmental Economics – Interface between Economics and Environmental Economics – Consumer's Surplus – Shadow Pricing – Opportunity Costs. Theories of Environmental Economics: Cost-Benefit Analysis Theory – Theory of Natural Resource use – Hotelling Model of Optimum Resource use

Unit – 2

Management of Land Resources – Soil conservation: Concept, Methods and Practices – Watershed Development Programme: Scope, Objectives, Activities, Practices, Stakeholder Participation and Impact – Application of Geographic Information System for Management of Land Resources. Earth Summit 1992 – Salient Features – Government Initiatives – Concept and Significance of Bio-Diversity – Bio-Diversity Zones in India - Restoration of Ecological Balance

Unit – 3

Water Conservation Technologies in Agriculture: Micro Irrigation Systems – Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation – Comparative Economics in Relation to Conventional Methods – Progress of Micro Irrigation in India: Issues and Constraints. Indigenous Knowledge Systems for Management of Water Resources – Traditional Irrigation Institutions and their Role in the Management of Irrigation Systems – Decline of TIIs – Relevance of TIIs in the Present Context

Unit – 4

Environmental Monitoring and Impact Assessment: Biological Monitoring – Bio-indicators and Environmental Monitoring – Environmental Impact Assessment – Methods of Environmental Protection: Moral persuasion – Prohibition and Regulation – Fiscal Measures – Allocation of Property Rights – Pollution Permits – Methods of Conservation: Waste Reduction – Recycling

Unit – 5

Importance of Forestry – Interface between Forestry and Rural Development – Bleeding Forests: Concept, Meaning, Factors Responsible for Bleeding Forests – Theory of Prisoners' Dilemma - Significance of Bio-Diversity - Eco Tourism – Protection of Wild Life. The Environmental Costs of Economic Growth – Evaluation of Environmental Benefits – Environmental Problems in Developing Economies – Environmental Pollution – Carbon Credit – India's Environmental Policy

BOOKS AND REFERENCES

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|--|--|
| Karpagam M | Environmental Economics (revised edition) |
| Sharma P.D. | Ecology and Environment |
| Sandhya Venkatesan | Environment, Development and the Gender Gap |
| Vandana Shiva | Biodiversity: Social and Ecological Perspectives |
| Robert Chambers & Saxena | To the Hands of the Poor |
| Cernea M M | Putting the People First |
| Chaudhuri B and A K Maiti | Forest and Forest Development in India |
| Henny L Gholz | Agro-Forestry: Realities, Possibilities and Potentialities |
| Pandey D N | Ethno Forestry – Local Knowledge for Sustainable Forestry and Livelihood Security |
| Pandey D N | Measures of Success for Sustainable Forestry – Designing, Measuring and Communicating the Criteria & Indicators for SFM in South Asia (Mimeo) |
| Reddappa Reddy V & Chenna Reddy D | “NGOs and People's Role in Joint Forest Management”, <i>Kurukshetra</i> , August 1998 |
| Reddappa Reddy V | “People's Participation and Forest Management in India: Few Emerging Issues”, <i>Asia-Pacific Journal of Rural Development</i> , January 2000
<i>MLED 404, Page 73 of</i> |
| GOI | Report of the National Commission on Agriculture – Forestry (Part IX) |

Semester-IV
SOFT SKILLS FOR EMPLOYABILITY ENHANCEMENT
(CBCS -Common to all Branches)

Instructions

3 Periods per week

50 minutes per one period

80 marks Theory

20 Marks for internal assessment

Course Objectives: To help the students

1. Realize their personal and professional resourcefulness so as to augment the same to lead a successful life.
2. Work in teams to become good at people skills, persuasion through effective communication and inter-personal skills.
3. Understand confidence building strategies and thereby to make effective presentations.
4. Learn to build resume on their own thereby prepare to face mock-interviews and job interviews successfully
5. Imbibe an impressive personality, etiquette, professional ethics & values, effective time management & goal setting.
6. Understand the elements of professional update & upgrade through industry exposure in a mini-live project.

Course Outcomes: By the end of the course students will be able to

1. Win in professional communication situations and participate in such presentations with confidence.
2. Appreciate learning by themselves to improve thinking and effective time management skills through soft skills.
3. Be assertive and change to adapt to corporate culture by being sensitive - personally and sensible - professionally.
4. Make the transition smoothly from campus to corporate. Also use YouTube for understanding from virtual world.
5. To analyse good professional exposure through the mini-live project,
6. by collecting and Synthesis data and making oral and written presentations on the same.

Unit-I

Introduction of Soft Skills:

Definition and Significance of Soft Skills; Process, Importance and Measurement of Soft Skill Development, Beliefs, Moral Values, Attitude, Virtue.

Unit-II

Well thinking and Effective Time Management:

Attendance, Discipline, Punctuality, Act in time on commitment setting realistic goals, self-confidence and assertiveness, stress management, moral values, Thinking skills - positive attitude, improving perceptions and Driving out Negativity.

Unit-III

Self-discovery skills:

Self-Evaluation, Self-Discipline, Self-Criticism, Recognition of one's own limits and deficiencies, Independency etc. Thoughtful & Responsible, Self-Awareness, adaptability, grooming and etiquette, communication media, etiquette, academic ethics and integrity, empathy and sympathy.

Unit-IV

Coordinating skills:

Team-building skills, Problem Solving Skills, Conflict Management Skills, Persuasion skills, Negotiation Skills, Analytical Skills, Feedback Skills, Counseling Skills, Mentoring and adjust to the Environment.

Unit- V

Interpersonal skills:

1. Leadership and Assertiveness Skills: A Good Leader; Leaders and Managers; Leadership Theories; Types of Leaders; Leadership Behaviors; Assertiveness Skills.

2. Emotional Intelligence: Meaning, History, Features, Components, Intrapersonal and Management Excellence; Strategies to enhance Emotional Intelligence.

Suggested Reading:

1. Madhavi Apte , "A Course in English communication", Prentice-Hall of India, 2007
2. Leena Sen , "Communication Skills", Prentice-Hall of India, 2005
3. Dr. Shalini Verma, "Body Language- Your Success Mantra", S Chand, 2006 *MLED 404, Page 75 of*
4. Edgar Thorpe and Showick Thorpe , "Objective English", 2nd edition, Pearson Education, 2007
5. Ramesh, Gopalswamy, and Mahadevan Ramesh, "The ACE of Soft Skills", New Delhi:

Pearson, 2010

6. Gulati and Sarvesh, " Corporate Soft Skills", New Delhi: Rupa and Co. , 2006
7. Van Emden, Joan, and Lucinda Becker, "Presentation Skills for Students", New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2004,
8. Covey and Stephen R, "The Habits of Highly Effective People", New York: Free Press, 1989
9. .McAdams, D. P. *The Person: A New Introduction to Personality Psychology* (4th edition). John Wiley and Sons,2006.
10. Klinger. E., & Cox, W. M. _Motivation and the Theory of Current Concerns in *Handbook of Motivation Counseling*. Ed.,E. Klinger& W. M. Cox.
11. Markus.H.,&Kitayama.S._CultureandSelf:ImplicationsforCognition,Emotion, and Motivation' in *Psychological Review*, 1998 (pp.224-253)
12. McCullough, M. E., Emmons. R. A & Tsang. 'The Grateful Disposition:A conceptual and Empirical Topography' in *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 1992 (pp.112-127).
13. Nitin Bhatnagar and Mamta Bhatnagar. *Effective Communication and Soft Skills: Strategies for Success.* Pearson Pub.201

